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A STIFF RIDE

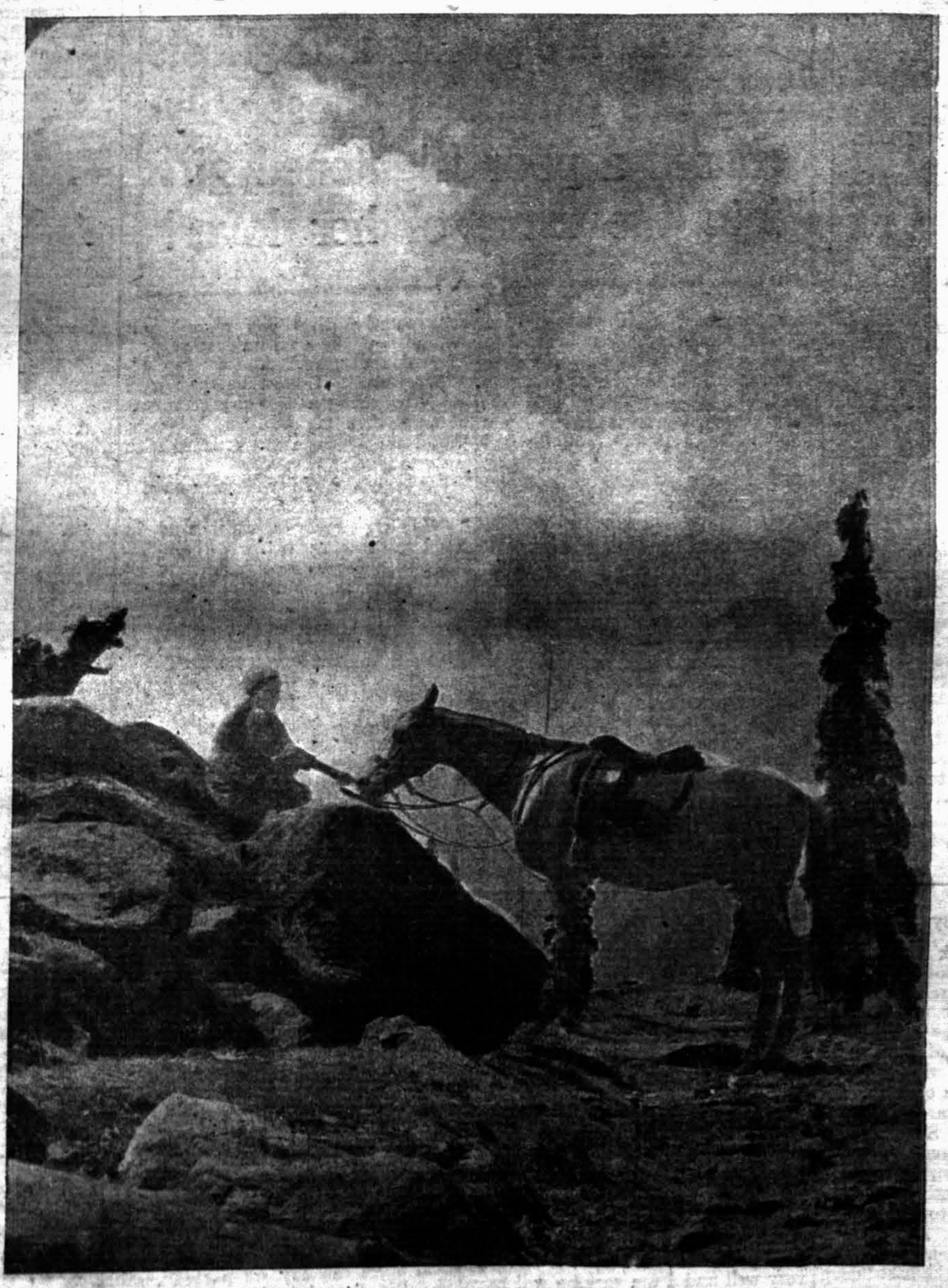

Photo: Ambalal Patel

THE WORLD'S QUEEREST SCHOOL

(See Page 3)

THE SPECTRE OF TOTTERING TOWERS

By CHARLES SOLOMON

There are ghosts and ghosts and this particular ghost only chased a poor frightened girl into the arms of her lover!

Sir Alastair Digby-Pottington stood before the mirror in the Blue Room at Tottering Towers, meticulously putting the last touches to his costume.

Sir Alastair came of a long line of military men, and was fully conscious of the necessity of always being properly dressed on parade. He flicked a stray thread of cotton from his doublet, adjusted the folds of his ruff, and then, taking his head under one arm and a set of rusty chains under the other, floated leisurely down the wide staircase.

As he proceeded on his way he uttered an occasional sepulchral moan and gave a perfunctory jangle to the chains. An R.A.M.C. orderly, on his way upstairs, stood respectfully on one side to allow the ghost passage, but paid him no other attention. Sir Alastair frowned slightly, and then dematerialized in order to pass through the door of the great library

Seated at the table and writing busily was a young man in the uniform of an R.A.M.C. captain. The library was in darkness except for a table-lamp, so that Sir Alastair was visible only because of the faint phosphorescence that exuded from his form. The officer glanced up.

"Hullo," he said without enthusiasm. "You here again? I hadn't realized it was so late."

"The hour of midnight has struck," replied Sir Alastair, "and never in four hundred years have I been known to be late on parade. But let me tell you, young fellow, that is no way to address a revered ancestor. A little more respect, if you please."

The young man flung down his pen with a gesture of annoyance.

"Revered be blowed," he said, a little vulgarly. "From what I know of your career you seem never to have done anything to earn the respect of a single human being. You were known as the wicked Sir Alastair. You were a hard master and a cruel father. When your daughter wanted to marry a suitor not of your choice, you murdered the young man and the girl promptly killed herself. What reverence should I have for you?

"Have I not paid, Alastair?" asked the ghost in a gentler tone. "For four hundred years I have haunted this dismal old house, carrying these repellent chains and wearing my head in an inconvenient and almost ludicrous position. It was bad enough when the ignorant peasantry filed from me with screams of terror. Now I seem to be regarded as something in the nature of a music-hall comedian which to a man of my rank is intolerable."

"Then why tolerate it?" asked the young man pettishly. "Go away. We don't want you here."

"Now you talk foolishly," the ghost replied.

"You know the terms of my sentence. You know I am condemned, as the punishment of my crimes, to haunt this eminently undesirable residence until I have atoned for my daughter's fate by bringing another young couple together. And with my present, I must admit, not altogether prepossessing appearance, I can't for the eternity of me see how I'm ever going to manage it."

"I admit your difficulties," said Alastair Junior, "and honestly I'm not unsympathetic. But something will have to be done. When we turned this place into a convalescent home for soldiers. I was worried lest you should frighten them into fits and retard their recovery. Fortunately, they look on you as a figure of fun, and the only trouble I have is to get the patients to sleep before midnight because they look forward to seeing you do your rounds."

The ghost frowned and gave an ominous clank to his chains.

"But there's one thing," Alastair went on. "that I really will not stand. I hear you've been snooping round the nurses' quarters lately. That's got to stop."

Sir Alastair chuckled hoarsely. "Jealous, hey?" he queried.

The young man regarded him coldly. "I am merely concerned he said for the welfare of my staff. In any case, I could hardly feel jealousy of one who is no more than an appearance, and a pretty shabby appearance at that."

"You are insolent, Alastair," his ancestor replied with dignity. "But I shall overlook the lack of respect so characteristic of your degenerate age.

"I perceive that you regret your discourtesy," he said majestically.

"Profoundly, sir," Alastair replied.

"Very well. I have listened with patience, young man, to your criticisms of me. Let me tell you. Alastair, that I am by no means satisfied with *your* conduct."

"Indeed, sir? In what way have I offended?"

"You are twenty-eight," replied Sir Alastair, placing his head on the table in order to free his hands for more eloquent gestures of emphasis, "and you are still single. At your age I was married to my second wife and had already seven children. Alastair, you must get married."

"I really fail, sir," said the young man a little stiffly, "to see that is any affair of yours."

"No affair of mine?" cried Sir Alastair, thumping the table soundlessly. "Do you realize you whippersnapper, that if you die without an heir Tottering Towers will pass from our family? Do you suppose that I want to haunt the residence of a stockbroker?"

"Very well, sir," replied Alastair, after a moment's pause. "I will bear your wishes in mind. And in return let me ask you one thing. The house is spacious and well-equipped for haunting. Surely, as a personal favour to me, you can leave the nurses quarters alone."

"And why should I?" asked the ghost uncompromisingly.

Alastair hesitated a moment. "There is one of the nurses there, sir—Nurse Rogers. She's plucky enough but highly strung, and her work here makes tremendous demands on her nervous energy. I think she might well be terrified at seeing a ghost—even a ghost of so distinguished an appearance as yours," he added hastily.

"I see," said Sir Alastair slowly, "You are interested in each other. you and this Nurse Rogers?"

"I am more than interested in her, sir," answered the young man. "but I cannot flatter myself that she regards me in any other way than as the medical officer in charge."

"Quite so," remarked Sir Alastair, stroking the place where his chin would have been if he had remembered to replace his head on his shoulders. "Evidently it is time I took a hand in the family affairs."

Gradually his appearance became less distinct, the colours of his doublet began to merge with those of the tapestried armchair in which he sat.

"You'll do nothing of the kind," shouted Alastair. "You leave my affairs alone!" In an access of rage he picked up the inkpot on the table and flung it at his distinguished ancestor. The ink splashed on the empty chair; he was alone.

A few moments later the library door burst open, and with a scream of fright Nurse Rogers ran into the room. Her fair hair was disordered, her blue eyes wide with terror.

"A headless man!" she cried' "He chased me-he chased me right into the library!"

Alastair took the trembling girl into his arms. "It's nothing," he soothed her, "nothing at all." Don't be frightened. I will protect you, my dear one."

She clung to him tighter. He patted her hand, and then—what more natural?—began to stroke her hair. Neither of them heard a ghostly chuckle in the background.

Alastair married Marjorie Rogers three weeks later, and from that day to this no more has been seen or heard of the spectre of Tottering Towers. The patients are most disappointed..

Indians In Russia

Prisoners Of War Who Refused To Play The Nazi Game

By NINA MILITSINA

MOSCOW (By Cable)

Odessa, Soviet Black Sea port, witnessed in the early part of March the embarkation of several thousand Allied war prisoners of various nationalities liberated by the Red Army. The former prisoners of war who boarded three Ocean liners in Odessa were officers and soldiers of American and British armies captured by Germans in North Africa, Sicily, Crete and on the western front. Among them were Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen and men of other nationalities who were driven to Germany's forced labour camps. At various periods Germans had men transferred from west Germany to the east "deep into the hinterland" which, owing to the sweeping advance of the Red Army in January and February this year, actually became the front. Panic-stricken Germans attempted to evacuate prisoners to the centre of the country but many succeeded in making their escape awaiting in hiding the arrival of Soviet troops; others were intercepted by the Red Army and wrested from their jailors.

Among the colourful multi-national crowd in variety uniforms and civilian suits assembled at the Odessa port was a group that stood out apart from the rest. I was struck by the beauty of the face and the uniform–greyish greatcoats and turbans–of the men in a group.

"These are Sikhs", a jolly American with whom I happened to be talking at the moment told me and added "their chief speaks English very well and I am sure he will have no objection to a friendly chat."

We were introduced. Dian Singh. an exceedingly handsome man, olive-skinned and with a comely black beard, proved to be a non-commissioned officer in the British army. He served as medical orderly and had special medical training.

"What was your occupation before the war?" I asked.

With a smile, called forth apparently by sudden memories of home, Singh told me that he was a farmer and lived not far from Amritsar. "Ours is a great country", he said. "I wish you could come to the Punjab, the land of five rivers, and give us a chance to repay the hospitality and care shown us by Russians."

Singh's wife is waiting for him at the farm. "I have seen many a land since the day we parted", said he. "In Tobruk in 1942 I was taken a prisoner of war. I was in North Africa and Italy where Germans brought us and then in accursed Germany itself."

During years of his German activity Singh witnessed a good deal of suffering. He was strong and sturdy and could endure hunger and other hardships better than many of his comrades. But it was the sight of his comrades dying from illtreatment, starvation, hard work and northern frosts that made his suffering most acute.

"And how do you and your comrades feel in Russia where spring is unusually cold?" I asked.

"Russian greatcoats and Russian friendship keep us warm", he replied

Singh and his comrades who were in a German hospital where Singh worked as attendant were freed by the Red Army in February in a little German town of Sagan. "Upon the approach of the Red Army Germans drove out of the Sagan camp to the west all those who could stand on their feet", he related.

"Dangerously ill patients remained in the hospital with just a few guards who soon escaped. We were in luck because Germans could not destroy the hospital as they had done in many other cases."

Quite a number of Indians languished in the German prison camps. The next day after my talk with Singh, when another party formed of prisoners of war was embarking, I had an occasion to speak to a soldier who was a native of the Punjab. The column moved so swiftly that unfortunately I did not have time to write down his name which, because of its strange sound to my ear, I could not remember otherwise. I only had time to wish him and his comrades a happy voyage. Clean-shaven, in fatigue caps and British Uniforms, they were not as conspicuous in the crowd as Singh and his comrades.

Of the disgusting treatment which Indian war prisoners suffered at the hands of the Nazis I learned from Captain Richard Rossbach of the

(Continued on Page 13)

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THE WORLD'S QUEEREST SCHOOL

Training Men And Women To Deal With Disaster

By A Special Correspondent

Civil defence workers and high Army officers, well-known writers and local trade union officials rub shoulders at the staff college recently set up by UNRRA at Reading. This college is training students to assist the Allied Armies in the repatriation of the eight-and-a-half million men and women of Allied nationality at present forcibly held in Germany; work will begin as soon as a sufficient number of these displaced persons have been freed from the Nazi yoke.

Among the students are Poles, Czechs, French, Norwegians, Belgians and Dutch, many of whom made thrilling escapes from the Nazis. Some have done sentences in concentration camps, and watched their companions being shot. Others served in the Maquis or similar resistance movements.

There are also British, Russian and American students. They are chosen, regardless of their social status simply for their qualifications for the job they will have to do. The students are trained in batches of 50, and on the day of arrival they assemble in the common room and each is invited to tell his life story.

Here are men who have fought plague, famine and earthquake in the world's most pestilential spots. Side by side sit a major-general fresh from an important command in Northern Ireland and an N.F.S. man who worked through the London blitz. A couple of rows farther on is a man who has been a naval commander, a hotel assistant, an electrical engineer and a canteen adviser.

The college was set up last October by Mr. J. S. Fulton, UNRRA'S European Director of Training, and several hundred students have already passed through it. The Principal is Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, who was chosen because of his great knowledge of Europe. Before the war he ran an international school at Geneva, so he is experienced in handling students of many different nationalities. But now he has to teach them at a rate which in peacetime would have seemed impossible: the course at Reading lasts just a fortnight.

The students are divided into three categories-administrative, welfare and health-and they are already experts at their own jobs. But they have to be taught something about the chaotic conditions under which these jobs will probably have to be carried out.

A favourite method of Mr. Arnold-Forster is to set them an exercise. "What would you do," he asks, "if you were at an assembly centre and you learnt that 600 Poles were expected that evening? They are starving, dirty and in rags. Several may be suffering from infectious disease."

The students are divided into groups, and each answers the question from his own angle.

Sometimes Army officers fresh from the Front come to explain what things are really like. The students start work at 9-30 and may go on till eleven at night, with a short afternoon break. They sleep in dormitories and mix freely together, regardless of the positions they occupied in civilian life.

After finishing the course at Reading, they come to London for further training. UNRRA will be working under the Army, so they contact the military officers with whom they will co-operate. They also have discussions with representatives of the Allied Governments whose nationals they will repatriate. These nationals will be sent home as and when the Governments are ready to take them.

Visits to civil defence centres and various military installations teach them how relief work and the hasty adaptation of buildings were accomplished in Britain, and then, their training completed, they are made up into teams.

A team consists of about fourteen, including doctors, nurses and welfare workers, and is controlled by an administrator, who may be of any Allied nationality. Messing officers, drivers and others less technical workers will be added later.

Each team will take charge of an assembly centre, which may have to accommodate anything up to 10,000 people. The arrangements are kept as flexible as possible because nobody can tell exactly what conditions will prevail when Germany is defeated. Nevertheless, those conditions can broadly be described in a single word-Chaos.

Of the eight million odd Allied nationals in Germany about a quarter are prisoners-of-war and the others forced workers. When the break comes many are likely to have engaged in sabotage or even in active resistance against the enemy.

Suddenly their rations will be stopped and their lives endangered. Some are already sick through years of semi-starvation and others are half crazed because of the brutal treatment they have received. Imagine what would happen if these millions of unfortunate people should follow their instincts unchecked and try to get home at once.

Straggling across Germany without organised food supplies, they would probably be reduced to an extremity of want. Disease might spread and kill thousands. They would cut lines of communication and make future military operations impossible. And, when they finally reached home, they would inevitably add to the difficulties of Governments which, in some cases, will be hard put to it to maintain their existing populations.

So, pending repatriation, which will be carried out as quickly as possible, these people will be sent to assembly centres. Sometimes the centre will consist of requisitioned buildings; sometimes it will be a camp. The officials will improvise according to whatever is available.

Once arrived, the guests will get food, baths and clean clothes. The sick will receive prompt medical attention. The displaced persons themselves will be asked to help run the centre.

Many will have been cut off from their families, and their first wish will be to get in contact with them. Specially trained welfare workers will compile a register of lost persons, which will be circulated throughout Europe. In this way husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and children, will gradually be brought together

It is not forgotten that there are in Germany some thousands of quislings who will undoubtedly go to assembly centres and try to pass themselves off as loyal subjects of their countries. But as they are sorted out for repatriation their bona fides will be carefully checked, and the traitors are unlikely to escape punishment.

This, then, is how it is proposed to tackle the problem of assembling, sorting, nourishing and returning to their homes no less than eight-and-a-half million people.

It isan international problem, to be dealt with, appropriately, by an international body. There is nothing exclusive about UNRRA. An American doctor may take orders from a Czech administrator, and a British welfare worker may be under a Polish superior. Loyalty cuts across all barriers of nationality.

If UNRRA fails, Europe may be plunged into indescribable confusion. But if it succeeds, there is good hope for international co-operation in the even more formidable problems that loom ahead.

'Indian Art Of Words'-- Its Varied Aspects

By G. A. CHANDAVARKAR

No great stretch of imagination is needed to trace the existence of the art of words, in the classical literature of India, which is known as '*Vak-Kala*' or the art of speech.

No sooner did man develop his sense of speech to a certain degree than this art originated. Although the laws of its technique cannot be definitely laid down as they are very complex, its bewildering varieties present an interesting and an instructive study. 'Speech, as the vehicle of the expression of the ideas or thoughts in the form of words, is the special privilege of man, the Lord of Creation.

If, in the Gospel of St. John, it is recorded that. 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God', the ancient Indian thinkers spoke of the universe as '*Shabda-Brahma*' the manifestation of God in the form of speech Vak or Sound Shabda. Gradually and naturally this speech developed into an art and found its expression in varied forms such as Poetry, Drama, Romance, Fiction or story-telling or writing. The object of the Kavya was to instruct, to make one weep or laugh. Literature of power too was not unknown.

Poetry First

The Vedic Rishees expressed their thoughts in poetry first, appealing to nature both in its benevolent and malevolent aspects. Dawn, Sun, Fire, Thunder, Winds and mountains and rivers Usha, Savitu, Agni, Indra —were the common deities From Nature to God was their march towards progress. Lyrical poetry too showed remarkable development. "*Chandas*" and "*alankaras*" explain in detail the rules of prosody. Similes and alliterations were very common. Here follows one alliteration. A bird Titiree is crying at the parting of her mate and her lamentation is thus described.

"Tara Tara Tarai Ratai, Rootarotaro tara Toratow.
Ratarta Tittiree Rowti, Teere, Teere Tarow Tarow"

The two sounds Ta and Ra are rhythmically reproduced but have a definite meaning also. In dramas, "rasa" like bravery, Pity, Love and humour are vividly brought out by poets like Kalidas, and Bhavabhuti. The parting scene in Shakuntala or Uttararam Charitra are indeed soul-stirring. One line of a Sanskrit shloka presents a question and the same line with a slight change of letters gives the answer to that question. 'Kamsam Jaghana Krisnaha. Whom did Krishna slay? The answer is Kamsam-Kansa-was killed by Krishna.

"*Anyaokti*" is still more remarkable. The life conditions of birds like the Cuckoo, parrot, swan or peacock are applied to human beings. A parrot may be fed by a king on fruits and milk, rearing it in a cage made of gold. With all these the bird wants to enjoy freedom and run away to the forest. The love of liberty is stronger than the love of luxuries. The lyrics of Bhhatrihari in his wonderful Shatakas defy love, morality and non-attachment.

Why He Was A Fool?

Once King Bhoja wanted to overhear the conversation going on between his two wives. Just at the moment one of the queens was shrewd enough to call him a fool' for his rude behaviour. Next morning, the the king stood at the gates of the palace and began calling every entrant a fool. When the turn of Kalidas came, he repeated the same words 'Thou art a fool.' The wonderstruck poet said 'O, king, I have not overheard when two persons were speaking' and enumerated several qualities of a fool in a beautiful shloka. At once to king Bhoja came the revelation why that appellation was assigned to him by the queen.

Humour is peculiarly described. According to Hindu mythology, Vishnu is said to sleep in the Ocean, Lakshmi in a lotus and Shankar on the Himalayas. Why is it that these deities have chosen these strange abodes? The poet answers 'Perhaps owing to the fear of bugs.' One shloka of Valai ki is capable of being interpreted as describing the lives of several characters in the Ramayana. The Ramakrishna Kavya has lines which when read in one direction relate to the life of Krishna and when read in another direction explain the incidents in the life of Rama. What a wonderful form of the art.'

That immortal grammar of immortal Panini in the form of Sutras is another form of the art. Leelavati's Mathematics too is in the form of poetry. One canto of Raghuwamsha gives the geography of the country. Even works in the science of medicine and astronomy are all written in beautiful poetry, Panchatantra and Hitopadesha are well-known stories. Bana's Kadambari is the Taj of Prose literature.

Brahaspati, Vachaspati, Kulapatees like Kanwa and Vishwamitra and Saints like Gauranga and Nanak, being orators were creative word-artists. Says Symonds: "The greatest art communicates the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number of normal beings through-out the greatest length of time." Applying this test also, it can be safely asserted that the art of words in India had attained a high standard of efficiency and the Sanskrit, Buddhist and Jain. literatures afford excellent specimens thereof

The Other Side Of The Shield

When all this is said in favour of the art, it must not be presumed that that there is no other side to the question. If, in a thing evil there can be a soul of goodness, there can also be a trace of evil in a thing that is good. The very structure of Sanskrit language, its grammar, prosody and idioms are all so complex that they easily lend themselves to be given even contrary interpretations by the ingenious commentators. One or two illustrations will illustrate what confusion this peculiarity is likely to lead to.

One of the Vedic texts says—"*Brahamacharyena Kanya Yuwanam Patim Vindeta*". Its meaning is that a virgin should seek her husband after she has completed her period of training as a Brahmacharinee. This meaning is possible when we take the word Brahmacharyen as an adjective to Kanya. In that case it would connote that girls should be educated and fully developed before they get themselves married. But the other school of thought holds that the word should qualify the word youth in which case it would mean the boy alone ought to be a Brahamachareen and not the girl. This view supports early marriages, thus depriving girls of education. What the result has been can better be imagined than described. The word '*Vidhawa*' usually means a widow.

It is clear therefore that great confusion of thought would arise and not unoften orthodoxy would range itself against heterodoxy and the hands of the clock of progress set back. This has happened frequently in India.

Any layman or an art-critic ought to avoid these pitfalls before he studies this art of words. There are words, words and words One has to sift the chaff from the grain. Any art that appeals to the lower instincts deserves discouragement. Genuine "Kala" is known for its sublimity, imagination and dignity and "Vak Kala" is one such.

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A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the trainiag and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.

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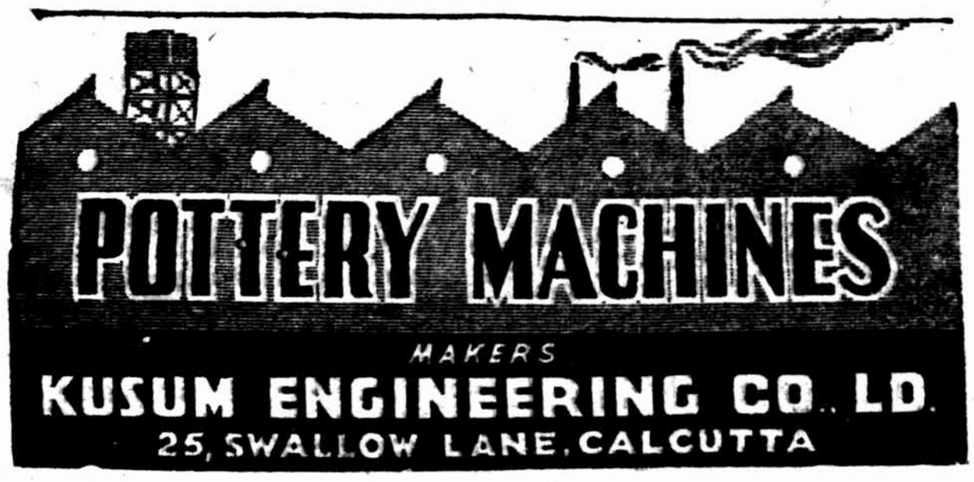

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Proselytism With Revolvers

Conversion Scandal In Goa

By HERMES

The drive for conversion of the Hindus to Christianity, started in Goa by the local Bishop, the Patriarch, has culminated in a big scandal and demands more serious attention than it has so far received.

A Goan Hindu girl of the educated class, attending a school run by Catholic nuns at her village of Cuncolim, was the chosen victim in this particular instance. She was supposed to learn needle work, but without the knowledge of her parents for three long years, she was insidiously prepared to be converted to Catholic religion and later on to become a nun. In order to impress the superstitious mind developed in her, advantage was taken of a grave illness of her aunt to extract a promise, under a secret vow, to become a nun in case her aunt escaped death. The aunt recovering, the simple-minded girl lived under the fear of a great misfortune to arrive in case of breaking her vow. She was thus caught in the trap.

But the nuns patiently waited till their pupil attained the age of majority to call her to fulfil the promise once made Under their instructions, one dark night, she left secretly her home taking some belongings and cash and put herself at their disposal. In fear of a judicial complaint and search in the convents, she was transferred daily from place to place but lived mostly in the house of the Secretary of Civil Administration in the town of Margao, awaiting the day of conversion. For days the afflicted family, running from village to village, ignored her whereabouts. The nuns, when asked for information, impudently lied and misled the searchers. The President of the Municipality (not elected but nominated by government), the Commissioner of Police, the secretary of Civil Administration, some priests and some other prominent members of Catholic Action were the active accomplices in the abduction and strongly opposed to a meeting between the girl and her family.

When after many efforts one uncle of the girl succeeded in having an interview, he found her utterly disappointed and disgusted with the dishonest methods used to deceive the family members and was only longing to go back home. He found that in spite of her constant demand to return to her family both the nuns and the official authorities refused to let her go. Helpless as he was against the officials, he went directly to the Patriarch who already knew about the preparations for the conversion, and refused to interfere under the pretext that the girl had attained her majority. But later on at the demand of some Hindu members of the National Union, the official Fascist party, the Patriarch consented to an interview of the girl with her family. At this new meeting she again asked to return home. Spontaneously, she entered the car which brought her people and went back with them to her village home.

PROSELYTISM WITH REVOLVERS

But the high officials at Margao had not said their last word. As soon as they came to know that their victim had escaped them, a false charge was framed by the Administrator against the uncle for abducting the niece. And immediately the President of the Municipality, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police and about half a dozen policemen armed with revolvers, went to Cuncolim to bring back the girl. Knowing their intention, the family refused them entrance in the house and asked to show the necessary warrant. The blunt reply was that they did not need a warrant. The president was the first to enter the house and tried to drag out the girl. Not being able to snatch her single-handed from the arms of her mother, the police with revolvers in hand brutally, intervened and a savage scene followed with blows and kicks freely falling on the womenfolk of the house amidst yells and shouts. Against the strong refusal of the girl to leave her house, she was dragged to the car and taken to police quarters in Margao.

Only on knowing that a complaint was sent by telegram to the governor, the girl was released and could at last remain safe at home. In consequence of the complaint, an official investigation was opened where several persons were heard and all the facts here mentioned duly testified. But after nearly two months the culprits remain unpunished and no action was taken. At the same time, not a single protest against this open act of hooliganism was permitted. The government refused permission for a public meeting to deal with the case. Not a slight mention of the sensational event was allowed by the censors in the Goan press. The scandal was to be buried for good and all.

PATRIARCH'S RESPONSIBILITY

The whole episode was so ugly that even the Patriarch tried his best to discard his responsibility when the attempt failed. Using the influence of the President of the National Union, he obtained a declaration signed by some well known Hindu leaders with official connections and only privately circulated to absolve him from any association with the culprits. He who had taken an open defence of the conversions of the Sophia College, in a public letter addressed to the Archbishop of Bombay, had not the courage to give a frank opinion about a fact which concerns his own jurisdiction.

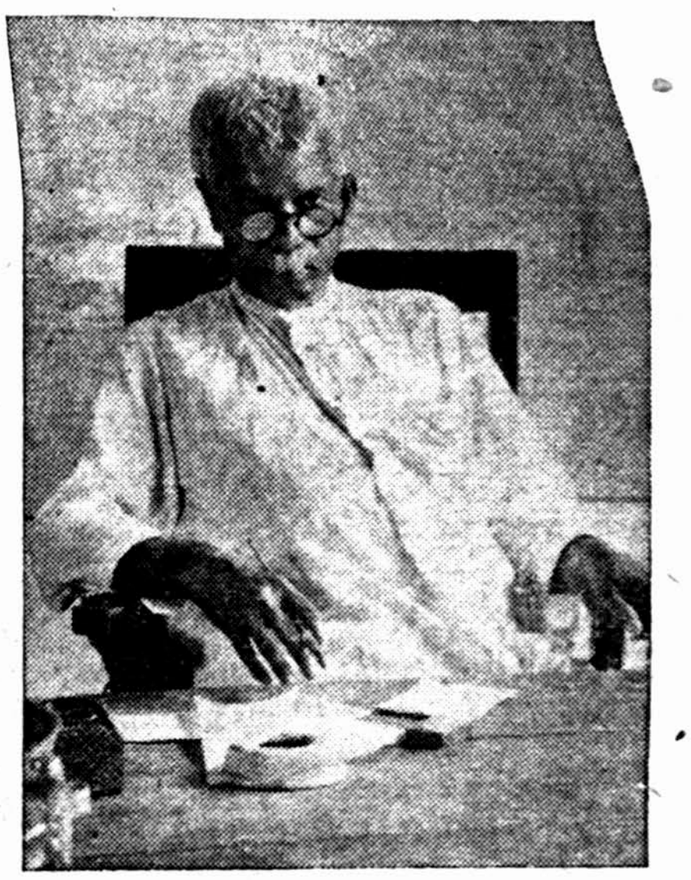
As a matter of fact, the initiative of the conversion drive in Goa belongs to the Patriarch. The members of the Catholic Action who are involved in the case started the campaign under his order and encouragement. If they had the audacity to defy the ordinary laws of the country it is only because they were sure of impunity being under his high protection. Besides not a single word of blame or disapproval was said by him when some of them behaved like mere ruffians. Not only he remained silent about this particular fact but some weeks after he impudently pretended in an open letter that his religion was being attacked by Indian fanatics. He reminded the civil authorities that the New State was Christian and not neutral in religious matters and that they owe protection to Catholic religion. This was nothing less than a veiled threat addressed to those who could be bold enough to take to task his protege of the Catholic Action, for every one knows his great influence with Salasar. No declaration can absolve him from all the help thus extended to them.

BANKRUPT LEADERSHIP

On the other hand, the very fact that Hindu leaders could be induced to come to the rescue of a Patriarch who started the fight against their creed shows to what extent Goa is kept in bondage through fascist methods. It shows how complete is the surrender of the Goan leadership to the imperialist rulers. As it has been proved in the recent publications of the Goa Congress Committee, this bankrupcy is due to the lack of national consciousness and dignity which characterizes them, whether they are Catholic or Hindus. Even in Bombay they display proudly in their public halls the portrait of Salazar by whose financial operations Goans have been robbed of more than a crore of rupees on their meagre remittances to their home. This is the work of the so called leaders of the Goan community in Bombay so much praised even in the Indian nationalist press.

The conversion scandal will certainly open the eyes of many to the reality of Goa degradation. It will serve to expose the parochial and caste-ridden attitude of the old leaders, to pave the way for a new direction based on broader interests working hand in hand with the progressive forces of India. The salvation of Goa lies in its full integration in the Indian Nation.

Ogale Of 'The Maharashtra'



By T. V. PARVATE

The late Mr. Gopal Anant Ogale was not so well known beyond his own province and the Marathi-speaking area generally. But he was a publicist of the calibre of C. Y. Chintamani and N. C. Kelkar and has made "Maharashtra" the leading organ of public opinion in the Central Provinces. His career should serve as an inspiration to all journalists.

People not knowing Marathi will have a fair idea about what the late *Mr. G. A. Ogale has done for C. P. and Berar, when they are told that his work for the Province of his adoption was much the same as the late Sir C. Y. Chintamani's for the United Provinces. Mr. Ogale* was to Nagpur what Mr. Chintamani was to Allahabad.

The closest comparison is noticeable in the fact that both of them were not natives of the towns and provinces they made the principal scene of their work. Chintamani founded the "Leader" with the help of friends and public men like Malaviya, Sapru, Nehru and others but kept his independence and made the "Leader" as much an organ of public opinion as his own.

Similarly Ogale started "Maharashtra" with the help of friends like Khaparde, Moonje, Abhyankar, Alekar and others but kept his independence and refused to be affected by personal or Party bickerings "Leader" prospered, had its own building and a road named after it and an efficient press of its own. "Maharashtra" also has its house erected on what hereafter is to be called "Ogale Road" and its own press.

Single-Minded Devotion

Mr. Ogale has indeed excelled Chintamani in one respect. While the Leader Ltd. has now become, more or less, the property of Messrs. Birla Bros. "Maharashtra" has been turned into a trust by Mr. Ogale on the eve of his death, the trustees being his son, nephew and son-in-law with a panel of advisory trustees and all arrangements for publishing it as a daily in a couple of months have been completed.

This great achievement is the result of single-minded devotion to his work as a journalist and publicist by Mr. Ogale during the last thirty years. From very humble beginnings the present prosperity has been reached. Mr. Ogale had not even a few hundred rupees to call his own when he started "Maharashtra" as a weekly in 1914. In 1945 it has property worth lakhs, a centre of Nationalist activity in C. P. and an institution that commands respect and wields influence in every quarter. It is held. in awe in Government circles but had its share of persecution from the C. P. bureaucracy, the greatest blow having come in the days of the Home Membership of the late Dr. Raghavendra Rao, in connection with an article on the Sholapur Firing by the police during the martial law regime there in the 1931 satyagraha days.

Golden Jubilee Tributes

In 1940 "Maharashtra" completed 25 years of its very useful and eventful career and Mr. Ogale, its founder and editor completed 60 years. That was an appropriate occasion for some jubilant celebration, but Mr. Ogale refused to be associated with anything of the kind. In a letter written then to this effect, he says "One who has nothing uncommon to his credit, not even wholly selfless service of the country hardly deserves any congratulations or lionisation simply because he managed to live 60 years. *Even a crow lives long by eating cooked rice offered to the dieties. Men in whose long life humanity* should rejoice are few and far between and I am certainly not one of them."

Yet, a monthly periodical called "Jyotsna" published a special in which appreciations of Mr. Ogale's career from eminent persons like Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. D. B. Kalelkar, Mr. Dharmadhilkari, Mr. N. R. Alekar, Mr Brijlal Biyani, Mr. D. V. Potdar, Mr. K. G. Limaye, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Drs. Moonje, Khare and Cholkar were included. Only this makes it possible to make a connected study of his career. It would have been difficult to construct a biographical sketch of his in the absence of such material, as he was the most unassuming of men and suppressed publicity about him with an uncompromising and iron hand. About himself, he never wrote one line. But as Dr. Raghavendra Rao once said "He is the most unassuming but the most powerful journalist in our Province."

Earlier Tossingsabout

Mr. Ogale was born in a poor Chitpavin Brahman family at Vijayadurg in Ratnagiri District in 1879. His father was a primary teacher drawing the magnificent salary of Rs. 5/- a month. He had to look after his own secondary and college education, which he had at last to give up without taking a degree. He was educated in Poona and during his undergraduate days came under the influence of the late Lokamanya Tilak. He took up a teacher's job in Maharashtra High School of Poona which was being run by Mr. S. G. Lawate, the Prohibition propagandist and the Bhopatkar Brothers. For some time, he worked as a private tutor to Lokamanya Tilak's sons But his restless patriotic soul was not satisfied with that work He began to address public meetings and contribute to 'Bhala.' He attracted Tilak's attention by his writings and was recommended as a writer to Mr. Padhye who was running a weekly called "Deshasevak" at Nagpur. He went there. and worked for two years as a colleague of the late Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar.

Later he went back to Poona and joined the anti-drink campaign in Poona led by Tilak and helped by Dr. Harold Mann. He was fined for picketing at a toddy shop. It is here that his career of conflict with Government began. He had come to Poona because it was not safe to live in Nagpur where plague had broken out. The late Mr. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe was proceeded against for seditious writing in his paper 'Kal' about this time and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Ogale was approached to conduct the paper in Mr. Paranjpe's absence but he declined the offer because he was more anxious to resume his work on "Deshasevak" at Nagpur with Mr. Kolhatkar and the circle of friends of the Tilak Party in Nagpur. A case for sedition was going on against Mr. Kolhatkar and he was also sent to jail. Mr. Ogale assumed charge of the paper and a security of Rs. 3,000/- for an alleged seditious writing was demanded from him. Mr. Ogale defended himself and the trying judge then remarked that "his defence was even more seditious than his writings."

"Rashtramat" Group

Mr. Ogale was compelled to break with "Deshasevak" but even with another gentleman of his own camp Mr. Gadgil as editor, he did not continue for long. Mr. Ogale came to Bombay and joined "Rashtramat," a Marathi daily, on whose staff he had for colleagues men like Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. D. B. Kalelkar, Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Mr. S. K. Damle and Mr. Haribhau Phatak. In the 'jyotsna' special, Kaka Kalelkar has related some very interesting reminiscences of those days and spoken very highly about Mr. Ogale's intellectual equipment and writing powers. But even "Rashtramat" had to succumb to the pressive policy of those days (1909-10). Mr. Ogale was treated as a suspect having something or other to do with the accused in the Hardinge Bomb Case and the Jackson Murder Case and was constantly shadowed by the Police. For some time he again became a teacher in Maratha High School and was also offered Sanskrit lecturership at St. Xavier's College, but he declined the offer.

The Morley-Minto-Reforms came and the political atmosphere became comparatively quiet. Tilak also was released from Mandalay Jail and the activities of the Nationalist Party began to take a new shape. Mr. Ogale found his place again. He started "Maharashtra" at Nagpur. The Home Rule Movement came and "Maharashtra" got stabilised in its wake and came to be recognised as Tilak's propaganda organ in C. P. and Berar. Like his own "Kesari" it found a stable basis. It may be noted, however, that a security of Rs. 2000/- was demanded at the very start of the paper but despite this and other difficulties, it made progress from year to year, Chiefly because it has not merely voiced the political aspirations, aired the grievances and put forth the demands of C. P. and Berar, but because it completely identified itself with the social, cultural educational and industrial life of the Province.

"Kesari" As Model

Mr. Ogale modelled the "Maharashtra" on the "Kesari". His agreement with the latter might be described as 96 per cent according to Mr. Ogale himself. People often used to wonder why the subjects chosen, the attitude taken and the arguments used were the same in the leader of Tuesday' as "Kesari" published in Poona and that of Wednesday's "Maharashtra" published in Nagpur. Even so, these two papers have come in conflict also on someoceasions.

In 1917, "Maharashtra" supported the Nagpur Students' strike against the Risley Circular while "Kesari" condemned it. In 1925, when Mr. S. B. Tambe, then a Swarajist, accepted an executive councillorship in C. P., 'Kesari' supported the move but "Maharashtra" severely condemned his conduct. During the 1937 elections also these two papers differed Generally speaking "Maharashtra" has shown better regard for fundamental principles, greater readiness to espouse the cause of progressive social reform, more concern for taking a rational view of affairs and a quicker perception to respond to peasants' and working class movements. The literary pages of the "Maharashtra" were the best for quite a long time and no other newspaper has surpassed that feature of "Maharashtra."

Other Activities

Mr. Ogale was not merely connected with the "Maharashtra." Even when it began to be published twice a week like the "Kesari", he had extended his activity to the industrial and educational fields. The Nagpur Glass and Pottery Works, the Nagpur Match Works, the Dadibai Deshmukh Girls' High School. owe their position greatly to Mr. Ogale's association with them. He used to speak at public meetings only when necessary, but his weapon really was the pen and not the tongue and that weapon he devoted entirely to the service of his people and country.

He was a praetical social reformer. he married his daughters and nieces out side the fold of Chitpavan Brahmins. He did not recognise any distinction between the sub-castes among Brahmins. Harijans were in his employ both in the household and the Maharashtra Press and they mixed with all without any reserve. His generosity supported many philanthropic causes, particularly the students.

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CRICKET

As I Have Played And Seen It Played

By MUSTAQ ALI

In the following article Mr. Mustaq Ali, one of the most remarkable batsmen perhaps in the world, recalls his cricket career, his visit to England and ends by giving his opinion on Indian cricket as well as Bengal cricket.

To write on cricket? Well, I had rather been spared the honour. For nobody asks your views on cricket in India until you reach the veteran stage. And I should not like to be dubbed a veteran yet as I should go on playing cricket for another 20 years or so.

But when I come to think, I find I have been in the game for a pretty long time already. At the age of 15, at Hyderabad in 1929, I played my first big cricket match. In the final of the Raja Dhanrajgirji tournament I hit up 65 and ran away with a hat trick. I was naturally very elated but never dreamt then that I would play Test cricket some day. But I was lucky to do it.

First Big Match

My first big opportunity for first class cricket came in 1930 when the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram with whom I was at Benares at the time picked me for his team which included the great Jack Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe, that world-famous opening pair. The Vizianagram team played in many important Indian centres e.g. Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and also visited that wonderful island for cricket—Ceylon. I must say it was an education in itself to have had the privilege of watching Hobbs and Sutcliffe and Lt.-Col. C. K. Nayudu play as also the many fine cricketer on our side and on the opposing sides.

I was then a slow left-arm spin bowler in which role I entered first class cricket. I, however, always loved to field and to bat whenever I had an opportunity.

As a bowler I was quite successful. In the unofficial "Test" with Ceylon in Delhi in 1932 I captured several wickets but my biggest success came while playing for the Rest against the All-India team at Fezezeshah Kotla, Delhi. All-India had just returned from the 1932 English tour. I took six good wickets.

But then something happened. Probably I wanted to do too many things and anyway, I lost my spin and perhaps also my run and I just could not bowl the way I used to do. My love for my fielding, however, came to my rescue. They all used to say that I could bat and had a good eye and quick footwork although I lacked polish. It was then that Col. Nayudu took me in hand and to him I owe everything that I may have achieved as a cricketer to-day.

My First Test

In 1933-34 I played my first game for India—the Second Test against D. R. Jardine's M.C.C. Team in Calcutta. I did not achieve any great success but I did my best while fielding.

I had by now been playing in the Quadrangular later Pentangular a grand cricket festival which I have always loved. I opened the innings and got runs but played very few long innings. I generally scored 50 or 60 quick runs and then got out unaccountably. I always made it a point of attacking the bowling as I had been taught to do.

I played for India against the Australians in 1935-36 and it was indeed a red letter day for me when my name appeared in the list of those selected to represent India in England in the summer of 1936. That had always been my dream and my ambition, and here it was now—a cricket trip to the home of cricket

In England

In England we had a regular feast of cricket. Of the fast bowlers Gover who took 200 wickets that summer impressed me most while the medium fast Wellard appealed to me immensely. The great spin bowlers I saw were Robins, Verity and Freeman.

It was indeed an education and a pleasure to play against such well-known masters in the art of bowling. I feel that a cricketer can only be half-a-cricketer without playing at least one season of English cricket with its many differences in playing conditions—not only from one centre to another but very often in the same match as a result of the vagaries of the weather.

The thing that impressed me most was the high standard of umpiring in England. It is so good that it gives you a unique confidence. You know you won't be given out unless you are 100% out. That's always a great help to the batsmen. It would be invidious to single out any umpire but if I were to do it I should vote for Chester and Hardstaff—any day.

On Indian Cricket

Indian cricket, I must say, has improved in some departments and gone down in others. The batting has gone up generally but the bowling has deteriorated. The fielding looks improved but then the running between the wickets is very poor.

For Test Cricket I honestly feel that we have little bowling. Ameer Elahi and C.S. Nayudu and Sarvate are there but inspite of them and the great Amarsingh and Nisar to the bargain we have had some tall scores put up against us. And Amarsingh—one of the finest bowlers in the world—is, alas, no more and Nisar who was definitely in the same class with Allen and Gover is out of cricket. Banerji is a good bowler but he, it must be admitted, is not fast enough. My considered opinion is that it will now rest on the Board of Control to make an intensive search of the schools and colleges and pick out the right material for fast, medium and spin bowling and develop them at all costs if India is to put up a decent show when the Tests are resumed after the war.

The wickets, as has been stressed upon by great cricketers before me, must be such as to encourage the bowlers and not merely the batsmen. The Eden Gardens wicket should be good model to follow.

My Best Batting

I have often been asked to name my best batting performance. I would unhesitatingly say: "The Manchester Test in 1936." And the most thrilling match of my career? Well, the Hindu-Muslim Pentangular final of 1944 when in the fourth innings from 113 for 5 we pulled up to 298 for 9 to win the match. I was the proud skipper but we might have just as well lost it?

On Bengal Cricket

What strikes me as odd about Bengal cricket is that a good majority of the cricketers there are not serious enough. The fielding is slack and I wonder how many cricketers in Bengal take the trouble of keeping themselves fit in the same way, say, as Sute Banerjee—also a Bengali cricketer—does. These are the pre-requisites of any cricketer who wishes to come to the top. The sporting Bengal cricket crowd in large numbers have started loving the game and they will expect these things from those who claim to represent the province at cricket.

Of the Bengal cricketers, the best batsman, by far, about whom I am sorry and who still retains his fine form is K. Bose. I think Parthasarathi is a fine wicketkeeper and he also batted well at Indore. N. Chowdhury bowled well while I consider Bimal Mitter to be a good fast bowler and S. Mustafi and P. Sen to be excellent fieldsmen. On turf wickets like those of the Eden Gardens, S. Banerjee, the swinger is very effective.

P. B. Dutt one of the few left-handers in Bengal, and one who is very young impressed me very much as a left-arm spin-bowler who is very accurate in length and direction. A little more of spin and flight should mark him as a great bowler. But he should never try to acquire them at the expense of his natural length and direction—it was that way I lost my bowling! He has a straight bat and a fine temperament on and off the field and in him Bengal has a fine all-round startwal of the future.

Another left-hander P. Chatterjee whom I have yet to see playing in big cricket is a good bowler and Bengal selectors should try him out.

As I have said, with a little more of seriousness, more cricket and modesty Bengal cricket cannot fail to attain great heights!—Sports & Screen.

The lane was dark and almost deserted Jones was suddenly accosted by two men, the larger of whom stopped him, and said, politely: "Excuse me, sir—I wonder if you could oblige me with the loan of a penny, or some similar coin?"

"Why—er—yes, I think so," Jones replied feeling in his pockets, producing a penny, and handing it over. "It's a small request—er—may I ask for what purpose you require it?"

"Oh, certainly, sir," the fellow replied. "My mate and I wish to toss the coin to settle our little argument as to which of us shall have your watch and which your wallet!"

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Churchill Starts Election Campaign

TALKS OF 'GREAT PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM

OUT TO GIVE WORLD "SOLID FOUNDATION OF PEACE"!

"There Are Other Fears Besides Freedom From Fear"

WOODFORD, ESSEX, May 26. (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill started his election campaign to-day by a tour of his own constituency. He addressed a series of roadside meetings and everywhere was enthusiastically received.

"I am absolutely sure that we shall make our way through all our troubles", he said at one meeting, "and shall finish off the Japanese in closest accord with our great American ally. We shall not break our word or go back from what we have undertaken.

"However difficult it may be we shall press our energies in the struggle to the utmost limits that are possible: and it is my earnest hope that that the struggle may not be so long as some people think.

"Enormous problems lie before us," Mr. Churchill said.

BIG ISSUES AT STAKE

TURNING TO EUROPE HE DECLARED THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE CONTINENT WERE AN ESSENTIAL PART OF BRITAIN'S OWN LIFE INTERESTS. "THE ISSUES AT STAKE ARE OF THE UTMOST CONSEQUENCE. WE HAVE TO CARRY ON WITH THE STRONG LINES OF POLICY TO WHICH WE HAVE PLEDGED OURSELVES IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR."

Mr. Churchill added that he had assured the President of the United States that a general election in Great Britain must be no obstacle to the holding of a meeting of the representatives of the Three Major Powers at the earliest possible moment.

Stating that it grieved him that the Labour members had left the Coalition Government, Mr. Churchill declared: "If we now go forward in a different grouping of forces in our country, that will not mean that the great objectives which we have set before ourselves are in any way changed or weakened We have won ourselves the right to be considered with respect in every country in the world, and we shall so bear ourselves in this island as will entitle us to a prolongation of that respect."

TALK OF "GREAT PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM"

Addressing another group of his supporters the Prime Minister warned them against throwing away the fruits of victory. "Those fruits are not the acquisition of territory or the right to dominate other people; **THEY ARE THE RIGHT TO CARRY THROUGH THOSE GREAT PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND THE RIGHT TO TAKE OUR PLACE IN THE VAN OF NATIONS BY WHOM WE ARE HONOURED IN CARRYING ON A POLICY WHICH SHALL GIVE A SOLID FOUNDATION OF PEACE FOR THE WORLD—NOT A SHAM FOUNDATION BUT A SOLID ONE."**

Addressing another meeting at Loughton, Essex, Mr. Churchill said: "We have to make sure that the new aspects which the world will take do not mean the trampling down of liberty and freedom of the individual —that freedom and personal liberty which so dear to British hearts.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

"I have heard it said", said Mr. Churchill, "that there must be freedom from fear. Well, if it is applied to one nation being in fear of attack by another that I hope we shall provide for by the great international organisation which we are getting to work to prevent wars in future. But there are other fears besides that occur in many countries in Europe—the fear of policy of Government—a Government which is not responsible to a Parliament elected by a free and fair election.

NEW OFFER TO INDIA FROM CHURCHILL?

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter): Official circles in London, decribe as speculation, the reports appearing to the effect that Mr. Winston Churchill will shortly make a new offer to India through Lord Wavell to end the political deadlock, cables Reuter's political correspondent. It is emphasised that the whole of Lord Wavell's conversations in Britain have been confidential and that no statement has been made by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, or Lord Wavell Reports on what is suggested to have transpired in the exchanges between Lord Wavell and the Ministers, must therefore belong to the realm of conjecture. It is assumed that the first concrete and accurate statement with reference to Lord Wavell's visit will be received by India from the Viceroy himself after his return, which cannot now be long delayed.

LABOUR TO ATTACK BEAVERBROOK

Canada-Born Tory Forced Churchill's Hands

LONDON, May 26 Reuter: The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, will not be the target of the heaviest Labour artillery in the forthcoming British general election campaign, cables Reuter's political correspondent.

The object of the most concentrated barrage will be the Canadian-born daily newspaper proprietor, Lord Beaverbrook, whom many of the hierarchy of the Labour Party are said to regard as the man, who forced Mr. Churchill's hand in producing an "ultimatum" to Labour either to stay in the Coalition until the Japanese war is finished or to prepare for the election in July.

Some Labour leaders are certain that the Prime Minister would have agreed to the Autumn Election preferred by the Labour Party—indeed they argue he would have preferred it. They hold, however, that Mr. Churchill in this case gave way to an even stronger man.

Lord Beaverbrook, who was the Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Churchill's Coalition Government, and, at an earlier and more critical stage of the World War, was a great success as the Minister of Aircraft Production, enjoys a "strong man" reputation against which Mr. Churchill's admittedly rugged personality occasionally gals.

High Labour circles do not disguise their impression that at various points in the war Lord Beaverbrook's will has prevailed against all else in the British Cabinet.

WHY PALME DUTT OPPOSES AMERY

Labour And I. L. P. Candidates Asked To Withdraw In His Favour

BIRMINGHAM, May 26 (A.P.I.): Rajani Palme Dutt, one of the foremost leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain, is the only Indian candidate in this General Election. He is fighting the constituency of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery.—Sparbrook Division of Birmingham.

Mr Dutt in an interview with one of Reuter's Indian correspondents in England said. "I am proud to stand against Mr Amery, one of the greatest reactionaries of the Tory Party Mr. Amery's black record in the India Office is too well-known to all of us. He is directly and indirectly responsible for the devastating famine in Bengal.

"During my election campaign I shall demand complete independence for India and immediate release of all Indian political prisoners Every vote cast in my favour should be reckoned as a vote for Indian independence and international socialism"

Mr. Palme Dutt also said that Labour and Independent Labour Party candidates standing in the Sparbrook constituency should withdraw in his favour so that there could be a united front fight against the Tory reaction.

Indian Workers' centre in London and the Indian Workers' Association of Birmingham have unanimously agreed to support Mr. Palme Dutt. Members of both the organisations have been asked to contribute to the election fund of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Mr. Palme Dutt will begin his campaign at Sparkbrook next week-end.

RED TIDE SWEEPING OVER EUROPE

Soviet Wins Over Conquered By Humane Treatment And Gains Advantage Over Britain And U. S. A.

From S. A. SABAVALA, "Chronicle" Special Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.

The Bolivian Foreign Secretary Andrade, the chairman of the Committee on functions of the General Assembly, admits, that, after prolonged discussion, UNCIO is unable to define political and economic aggression. With so many flagrant examples of both types in the last few years, the statement strikes a disquieting and discordant note. It is more obvious than ever, that the Big Five are unwilling to set a definition on paper and the smaller powers dare not do it. The question is asked: How will UNCIO discipline and check future aggression if it does not now know what it means? This pitiful hesitancy on the part of the United Nations, is in keeping with the general chaos in Europe. No nation, or group of nations, is willing to initiate a definition, lest it be contravened by some future action in the European theatre. The charter is thus not framed for European settlement of outstanding disputes. Even before it is ready, it is falling down on the first big test. Although the farce of a League of Nations may not be re-enacted in toto, the world is very near a similar performance cloaked in language and terms which appeal to the emotions and not to the reason.

WESTERN DEMOCRACIES POWERLESS TO COMBAT SOVIET INFLUENCE

Meanwhile a member of the Yugoslav Delegation tells me that the Trieste crisis is not understood by them. Tito has as much right to occupy Trieste as the British and the Russians. Dorothy Thompson in her despatch from Europe, suggests contemplation of a federation of Soviet-dominated states from the Baltic and the Adriatic, with Trieste essential as the southern outlet. She says that Tito is not acting for Yugoslavia, but as an instrument for a bigger scheme. This suggestion is just the sort of thing which Anglo-America is strenuously trying to avert. The setting up of a Communist Party in Berlin, increases apprehension, but Western democracies have no plan to combat the rising Red tide over Europe. If it is what Europeans want, democracies have to give in with as much good grace as they can muster. The Russians are winning over the Germans and the Austrians by not living up to the expectation of harshness and brutality. As it is the only European occupying power doing this, it has great advantage over the other two. This is having its reaction here. The anti-Soviet trend is now distinctly noticeable. There are strong disruptive tendencies working inside UNCIO Truman being brought in to stop the rot and give the outward appearance of unanimity. San Francisco is successful in that nations in individual regional zones are now united as never before—an important first step for larger world concord

VETO QUESTION SETTLED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (Reuter): The Great Powers have agreed on all major international security issues, cables Stanley Burch, Reuter's special correspondent. The settlement reached by the British United States, Russian and Chinese leaders overnight on the last obstinate problem—the veto controversy—has removed the last important obstacle to an agreement on the main basis of the Peace Charter.

The agreement represents a concession to the Russian viewpoint to which the British yielded in the interest of "Big Four" unity. The drafts of the new proposals will be formally submitted to the Conference at the week-end.

STOP PRESS

WAVELL EXPECTED BY MONDAY?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 26.

Lord Wavell will return to New Delhi on or before May 28 This is indicated by an announcement that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall reassemble in New Delhi after May 28.

Sir John Colville who went to Simla on Sunday last took his Council with him for meetings which were announced to be held there. The fact that the venue of the Executive Council meeting has been reverted to New Delhi after May 28, is regarded here as a clear indication that Lord Wavell is on his way to India and will be here by Monday

MANCHESTER CUP HANDICAP

PONTEFRACT, May 26 (Reuter): Mr. L. Mortimer's Diredawa, a four-year old (carrying 9-2) ridden by D. Smith won the substitute Manchester Cup Handicap here this afternoon over one and a half miles.

FRANCE DRAWS WITH ENGLAND

WEMBLEY STADIUM, May 26 (Reuter): In one of the finest matches ever seen at the historic Wembley Stadium France drew two two with England in Victory International getting a dramatic equalising goal within seconds of the finish.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE SEES MAHATMA

Studying Indian Situation At First Hand

MAHABLESHWAR, May 26 (A.P.I.) Major G. J. M. Longden, who is a Conservative candidate for the Parliamentary division of Morpeth (Northumberland) had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

Major Longden told the 'Associated Press of India' that he wanted to learn abonut the Indian situation as much as he could at first hand, before he left this country. He had put before Mahatma Gandhi a short statement of what he believed to be the average Britisher's view of the Congress Party programme and he hoped to obtain an insight into the Congress point of view.

Mahatma Gandhi told Major Longden that he was glad to see him but he much regretted that his vow of silence prevented a discussion. He, however, promised to write answers to some written questions.

Major Longden will see Mahatma Gandhi again at 8-30 to-morrow morning. Major Longden said that he was very favourably impressed by Mahatma Gandhi who looked remarkably well for his age and smiled kindly when he rereived him

PARIS, May 25 (Reuter): General de Gaulle, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet, has decided to accept President Truman's invitation to visit the United States

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK May 26

Previous Closing	.....	22 58
Today's Opening	.....	22.60
Difference	.....	+02
Today's Closing	.....	22.64
Difference	.....	+06

Jap Capital Ablaze

Palaces Damaged But Royal Family Safe

LONDON, May 26, (Reuter): The Tokyo Radio says that the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Palace were damaged during the Super Fortress raid on Tokyo today, but that members of the Royal Family are safe.

GUAM, MAY 26. (REUTER): CREWS RETURNING FROM THE RAID ON TOKYO SAID THAT FIRES WERE RAGING BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS AND THAT THE AREA ALSO PROBABLY INCLUDED THE RESIDENCE OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

THE PILOTS ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL DIET WAS SET ON FIRE. NONE OF THESE CLAIMS, HOWEVER, HAVE YET BEEN SUBSTANTIATED.

LONDON, May 26. (Reuter): The air offensive against Japan is reaching gigantic dimensions, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent. Over 8,500 tons of incendiaries have now been dropped on Tokyo in less than 48 hours and the whole Japanese capital is ablaze today.

According to Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the 21st Bomber Command, out of 216 square miles of Tokyo, over 35 square miles have now been completely burned out.

The Japanese authorities are struggling to straighten out the chaos by providing emergency food shelter and hospitals for hundreds of thousands of people already homeless and seeking to escape to safety.

The harassed civil police and fire-fighting organisations face a gigantic new emergency, exhausted and with supplies drained. The chief transport routes in Tokyo are burning and inoperative.

THE JAPANESE TOO ARE GOING ALL OUT IN THE AIR. THEY HAVE LAUNCHED A NEW FORM OF WILD SUICIDE ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN FLEET AND THE AIRFIELDS IN OKINAWA AND ADJACENT KESHIMA AREAS.

Japanese bombers, heavily laden with soldiers carrying grenades, have tried crash landings on American airfields in darkness. Five Japanese bombers, keeping their wheels tucked up in flight, swooped low over the Yonton airfield on Okinawa through a heavy ack-ack barrage. Four were hit in mid air and exploded. The fifth packed with suicide soldiers crashed on the runway.

Japanese suicide soldiers leaped out of the crashed plane making a wild dash for parked American planes and airfield installations. The running figures were sharply outlined against the glare of gunflashes and all were mowed down by small arms fire.

LAND FIGHT HAMPERED.

The land fighting on Okinawa is still hampered by adverse weather and clogging mud, which is blocking the movement of heavy vehicles but American marines have expanded their bridgehead at Naha.

The remainder of the line is mostly bogged down, but Shuri in the centre of the line is being heavily blasted by American artillery.

AMERICANS TAKE LICANAN AERODROME.

In the Philippines on the island of Mindanao, American troops have captured Licanan aerodrome, north of Davao.

On Luzon, Filipino troops have occupied Ifanta and Misua, towns on the east coast.

On New Guinea, Australian troops have linked up at Bradi plantation to secure the entire Wewak coastline.

American Air Forces are continuing their widespread raids on targets in the Pacific and among others have bombed the White Cloud aerodrome, near Canton and Shanghai's petroleum storage areas and shipping.

MR. ERACH P. FITTER

The Mayor of Bombay, Capt. (Dr.) Alban D'Souza, decorated Mr. Erach P. Fitter with the Kandal Humanity Medal awarded to him by the Bombay Humanitarian League for "Valorous Deeds" in life-saving done by him, during his long career of about 25 years Mr. E. Fitter is also well-known for his all round social activities.

CHURCHILL PLAN FOR INDIA

'Take It Or Leave It' Offer Bound To Fail, Says Birla

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter): IN A FRONT PAGE STORY HEADED, "CHURCHILL TO MAKE NEW OFFER TO INDIA", "NEWS CHRONICLE" THIS MORNING REPORTS THAT TO END THE INDIAN DEADLOCK MR. CHURCHILL WILL PROPOSE THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE SHOULD FORM A GOVERNMENT WITH LIMITED POWERS. THE VICEROY'S POWER OF VETO WOULD REMAIN AND THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF GRANTING INDIA INDEPENDENCE.

Any "take it or leave it" offer to India will be rejected. That is the opinion of Mr. G. D. Birla, the leading Indian business man now visiting England, given in an interview appearing in the "News Chronicle" this morning.

It reads: "During the past few days Mr. Birla has talked with Mr. Leopold Amery and Lord Wavell. He has told them frankly that the "take it or leave it" offer will be rejected and that if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues are released from jail without being given an opportunity of forming responsible Government they will be under lock and key again in six months."

The interview states that these are Mr. Birla's views on the position: "Individually there is no hatred of Englishmen as such, but there is deep political bitterness. There are some who say this has penetrated too deeply into India to allow the establishment of friendly relations. I do not believe this.

Provided India is given a form of self-government acceptable to her leaders, there is no difficulty about establishing the most friendly and mutually beneficial trade relations. But this must be done on the basis of equality.

It is no use having imposed trading conditions in which the British insist on buying things we do not wish to sell and selling us things we do not wish to buy.

OFFER IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT

It will be a mistake if a political offer is made in the form of a final announcement. If an offer is made it should be in a friendly spirit—'this is what we propose—what do you think about it?' That would create an atmosphere for reasonable settlement.

It would be an excellent beginning if Indian political leaders were consulted now before any fresh offer was made."

Asked if India, owing to political bitterness would retaliate when she achieved independence by discrimination against Britain, Mr. Birla replied categorically "No. This belief was based on the hopes of many Indians three or four years ago that America could help us greatly in achieving independence. I never held that view, nor did Mr. Gandhi. Once friendly relations are established past bitternesses will be forgotten."

The correspondent adds that Mr. Birla expressed great admiration for Britain's powers of recovery and has already wired his associates in India that they may expect large-scale supplies of goods required in India in about a year.

draft constitution for India prepared by the Radical Democratic Party and whether he will consider if any part of it can be adapted to the present constitution.

Mr. Price will also enquire whether Mr. Amery, in framing the industrial policy for India, had consulted the Indian Federation of Labour.

On the following day the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden will be asked by Commander Locker-Lampson whether he will give as assurance that "no negotiations with Japan will be made through the Emperor; that he will be deposed and deprived of his semi-holy attributes and that a monarch will be chosen whose powers will be limited and drawn from the freed people and a free parliament".

Will Mikado Be Deposed?

Commons Questions On Wavell's Mission

LONDON, May 26. (Reuter): When the Commons reassembles on Tuesday Sir John Wardlaw Milne (Conservative) will ask the Secretary for India, Mr. Leopold Amery, whether he has any statement to make regarding his conversations with the Viceroy during his visit to this country.

Mr. Amery will also be asked by the Labour member, Mr. Price, whether he has considered the

MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter): Easy and comfortable conditions prevailed on the money market in the past week despite the calling of one bank in connection with the monthly makeup. Supplies of credit were less plentiful on Friday although assistance for special buyer was unnecessary. Rate of loans remained one per cent in clearing banks while cheap credit was available at three-quarters percent from outside lenders till Thursday.

Football In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 26 (A.P.I.): Mohan Bagan, last year's champions of the First Division Calcutta Football League, won their engagement in the League against Calcutta by the odd goal in five. Mahomedan sporting another leading side in the league and last year's runners up dropped a valuable point against B and A. Ry., last year's holders of the I F A Shield. The match ended in a draw each side scoring once.

In the third match of the afternoon, **Aryans beat Dalhousie by two goals.**

Bad Relations Lead To Shooting

BHOPAL, May 25 (A.P.I.): A shooting incident occurred yesterday evening in Ibrahimpura, one of the busiest quarters of Bhopal City, when, it is stated, an employee of the local Municipality shot and seriously injured an ex-constable

Both the persons, who are reported to be related to each other, were on bad terms with each other due to some domestic quarrels.

The culprit has been arrested.

Occupation Of Germany

Four Power Arrangement To Be Completed By Davies & Hopkins

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuter): An early joint statement on the four power arrangements for the occupation of Germany is expected to result from the visits to London and Moscow of Mr. Joseph Davies and Mr. Harry Hopkins, special envoy of President Truman.

This announcement is expected to outline the exact areas of the conquered country to be occupied by Britain, Russia, the United States and France on dissolution of SHAEF and transfer of its continuing responsibilities to a separate British, American and French Command and the choice of a site for a Central Allied Control Commission.

HIMMLER'S BODY BURIED

With the British Second Army, May 26 (Reuter): The body of Heinrich Himmler was buried in a secret unmarked grave in an unconsecrated ground near the British Second Army Hq. today.

New Canadian Flag

LONDON, May 26 (U.P.I.): A promise that if his Government were returned, he would ask Parliament to authorise a distinctive new Canadian Flag, was made by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, addressing his last election campaign meeting in Western Canada.

He however added that Canada would continue to honour the "Union Jack" as the symbol of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

Duty Of British Democracy Towards India

LONDON, May 26 (U.P.I)): A suggestion that now is the time for British Democracy to make its voice heard in favour of democracy in India, is made by Mr. Merle Tolfree in the "Daily Worker" to-day.

He says:—"Lord Wavell is reported to be over here to try to get the release of prisoners and an agreement on steps towards establishing a provisional National Government in India.

"Why has he not yet been successful? Is it not partly because the Labour and Progressive Movement has been content to wait for a favourable outcome without supporting with energy Lord Wavell's attempt to break the deadlock?"

A. I. C. C. Member Released

AJMER, May 26 (A.P.I.): Balkrishna Kaul, member of the A. I. C. C. was released unconditionally on Thursday evening from the local jail on grounds of health. Only three more Congressmen are now detained as security prisoners in this province, and their cases also, it is understood, are under consideration.

Bhulabhai To Defend Khuhro?

KARACHI, May 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been engaged to defend Khan Bahadur Khuhro and his brother Mr. Mohamed Nawaz in the sessions trial, according to a report received here from Sukkur. Mr. Bhulabhai is expected to arrive at Sukkur shortly.

Mudaliar To Meet Kaiser Again

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (U.P.A): Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, head of the Indian delegation to San Francisco, will meet American industrialist Henry Kaiser for the second time on Saturday when they are expected to discuss Mr. Kaiser's lowcost housing projects in which Sir Ramaswami is particularly interested.

LONDON, May 25 (Reuter): Moscow Radio tonight attacked the Vatican for "backing German Catholic circles as its primary concern."

The radio said: "On Sunday the Vatican's 'Osselvatore Romano' took an open stand against the Crimea Conference decisions on the German question.

The Passing Of Bahaullah

By Mrs. SHIRIN FOZDAR.

On the 29th May, 1892, news flashed forth from the prison city of Acca, in Palestine, that Bahaullah, the world's greatest Internationalist and the Founder of the Bahai Faith, had passed from this transient world.

Beyond the confines of Iran and Turkey not much was known then about Bahaullah, and yet peoples of different races and religions numbering in millions mourn his loss today

Who was this world figure and whence came his greatness? Bahaullah was one of the richest aristocrats of Iran and reputed to be the noblest, the handsomest, the most brilliant youth in that country

Iran, in the days of Bahaullah was buried under the accumulated debris of centuries old superstition, and groaning under a multiplicity of tyrannies of the Shah, and his officials and the whole host of the Shiah priesthood, who had fallen far, far behind the early purity of Islam. Today those conditions seem to be repeating themselves, in different names, all over the world, which has been enveloped in every corner by the roaring flames of war twice in a generation. Mankind is bewildered and its leaders unable to find a trail that would lead them out of the jungle of greed and selfishness and ignorance of the ways of God.

"A Messenger Of God"

The schoolmaster has been abroad but only to inculcate generation after generation with the meanness of "enlightened selfishness" the creed of hedonism, and the pursuit of material happiness. Science has made vast strides forward, but only to add to the engines of destruction. Inventions have increased and discoveries multiplied only to teach man not to reap, but only to raise up the demons of universal enmity and warfare which waste countless millions worth of man's labour lost upon fire and smoke. And all the while man has marched away from God

The task of leading mankind back to the path of God was undertaken by Bahaullah in the last century when on the 21st April, 1863, he declared before the leading men of learning in Iran, that he had been sent by God to warn the people of the Great Hour which was to establish the unification of the world, the oneness of mankind, peace and unity and mutual co-operation through the fire of affliction

No sooner was this declaration made than the storms of priestly intolerance and official ignorance broke upon his devoted head They arrested, imprisoned, bastinadoed and tortured in a thousand devilish ways the youth who had dared to question their ungodly ways. In spite of his forty years of imprisonment and exile he wrote and warned the crowned heads of Europe and the world, but they heeded him not, and went on reckless to the edge of the chasm that spelt the world-war of 1914-1918. A glimpse of the eventual destiny of man was, perhaps, visible to the leaders in the struggle of conflicting ambitions of rival imperialism For, at the end of the war, they started a League of Nations, which was supposed to bring peace upon earth and goodwill among men. But the first experiment, like all first experiences, was a disappointment; and after twenty years of blunder upon blunder the League found itself deserted, betrayed and abandoned by its principal members, and even by those who had helped to found it. With the guiding hand of the League paralysed, the rival ambitions once more raised their heads; and another world war fell upon us, bringing in its wake untold misery, suffering starvation, mutilation and death to million upon millions of the youth and strength and promise of the new generation

Spread Of His Message

It is this havoc Bahaullah was sent to put an end to. And though his teachings have not yet, seemingly, borne fruit, their intrinsic truth and inevitable future can no longer be denied. Unlike other prophets, the revelation of Bahaullah does not deal with abstract religion alone. It gives guidance for the spiritual regeneration of man, as well as his social reconstruction. It involves reorientation of many phases of our modern life, and accepted ways. It offers counsel and direction on many lines of endeavour, which may succeed in making revolutionary change—without, perhaps, those affected realising the fullness of the revolution wrought in their lives. The love which Bahaullah tried to kindle in the hearts of men lived on unquenched and undimmed spreading far and wide, East and West, traversing continents, going beyond seas, overthrowing all obstacles, and demolishing all barriers. His influence has been felt in every country; and millions upon millions have adopted his faith and accepted his way of life. More than 500 local and national spiritual assemblies lie studded all over Iran; while half that number abound in the United States of America. India and China, Burma and Ceylon, Egypt, Turkey and Italy, France and Spain, have all founded their own corresponding organisations. Under the banner of Bahaullah are now ranged together men and women of many tongues and diverse races, bound together by ties even stronger than those of blood or merely earthly patriotism. The Divine Law reflected in their hearts has turned away prejudice and misunderstanding; and fused them into a strong web of sympathy and co-operation. To such men and women, the earth is but a single common home, where all think, feel and act as brothers, in faith and loyalty and obedience to a common father, a single guide inspired by him.

The record of Bahaullah's life proves what heights of constancy and achievement can be attained in the face of any difficulty by those who have consecrated themselves wholly to God. He had taught the need for united organisation of all mankind in a common world state, with a single world monetary system, and language (used as an auxiliary), governed or directed by an International House of Justice made of the wisest and noblest of all nations chosen by the peoples of those parts, He advises the rich to share their wealth with their workers and their fellows; and counsels the workers to abandon the way of the strike to share voluntarily in the product of their labour assisted by the capital and intelligence of the employer. He urges the disarmament by individual countries to lessen the burden of unproductive expenditure, so as the more effectively to improve the social services of public education, public health and public entertainment. United thus culturally as well as socially and juridically, men would have no cause for mutual hatred and distrust leading to war. Imperialism and exploitation would be dissolved, and class antagonism rendered impossible, where all are equal and none a parasite

Bahaullah's Forecast Taking Shape

The world changes Bahaullah forecast seem to be taking shape even before our eyes. They are no longer Utopian ideals. The lessons he had taught, and the counsels he has given are rapidly becoming practical propositions. The Atlantic Charter may not binding, but the prophecies of Bahaullah shall inevitably realise the spirit that governs that document. No wonder Count Leo Tolstoy paid such high tribute to this seer when he wrote, "We spend our lives trying to unlock the mystery of the universe but there was a Turkish prisoner Bahaullah in Acca, Palestine, who had the key."

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6 Killed, Several Made Unconscious By Lightning

CALCUTTA, May 25 (API.): Six persons attending a 'Sankirtan performance in the Kali temple at Kandi (Murshidabad District) were killed and several others rendered unconscious when lightning struck the temple last week, says a report from Kandi.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 26.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Forward Gold opened at Rs 74/14 and improved to Rs 75/4 and reacted to Rs. 74/14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 75/1. Forward Silver opened at Rs 131/8 and improved to Rs. 132 but reacted to Rs 131/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 132

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	132	0	0
Silver Settlement	131	8	0
Ready Gold	75	3	0
Gold Settlement	74	14	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY May 26

The local cotton market was quietly steady with routine business. Absence of professional activity was mainly responsible for narrow price movement. Local stocks are heavy but prospects of a good export business during the post-war period make operators cautious. The market opened at Rs. 413 for July delivery and improved to Rs. 414 under small buying but later the market steadied at Rs 413/8 with trading restricted. Thereafter the market was quiet and July was quoted at Rs 412/8.

The market was quietly steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	412	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	425	8	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 706 cent points under New York July at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY May 25.

I.C.C. July Highest 412-1/2, Lowest 409-1/2 Closing at 6 p.m. 412.

I. C. C. Sept. Highest 426-1/2, Lowest 422 Closing at 6 p.m. 425.

Karachi 4F July Highest 42/1/0, Lowest 41/7/6. Closing at 6 p.m. 41/13/0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York May 25.

July	22.98+04
October	22.53+12
October highest (2-54 p.m.)	22.59+18
October lowest (10 a.m.)	22.47+01
December	22.49+13
January	22.46+13
March	22.41+11
May	22.36+13
July	22.23+11
Middling Spot	23.44+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	22.98+04
October	22.58+12
December	22.49+13
March	22.41+11
May	22.34+10
Middling Spot	22.55+05

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

July	22.96
October	22.47
December	22.38

They MET...
They SAW...
and
Out of their
MEETING
was born
WORLD'S
BELOVED
ROMANCE—
that brought
them TOGETHER
...and
Became the
PATTERN of
ALL LOVE...
Pancholi Arts
Saga of Love

SHIRIN FARHAD

RAGINI, JAYANT
GHULAM MOHMED

5 FIFTH WEEK

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45

Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 P. M.

Booking 9-30 to 12-30
2-30 to 5 P. M.

A PRAKASH
EVERGREEN RELEASE

BOMBAY
LAHORE
DELHI
AHMEDABAD
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
all call it
A GREAT PICTURE
OF ALL TIMES

BHARATHARI

NAVIN'S
Spectacular Hit

Starring
SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI
AROON, JAHANARA, KAJJAN

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

2ND "HOUSE-FULL" WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

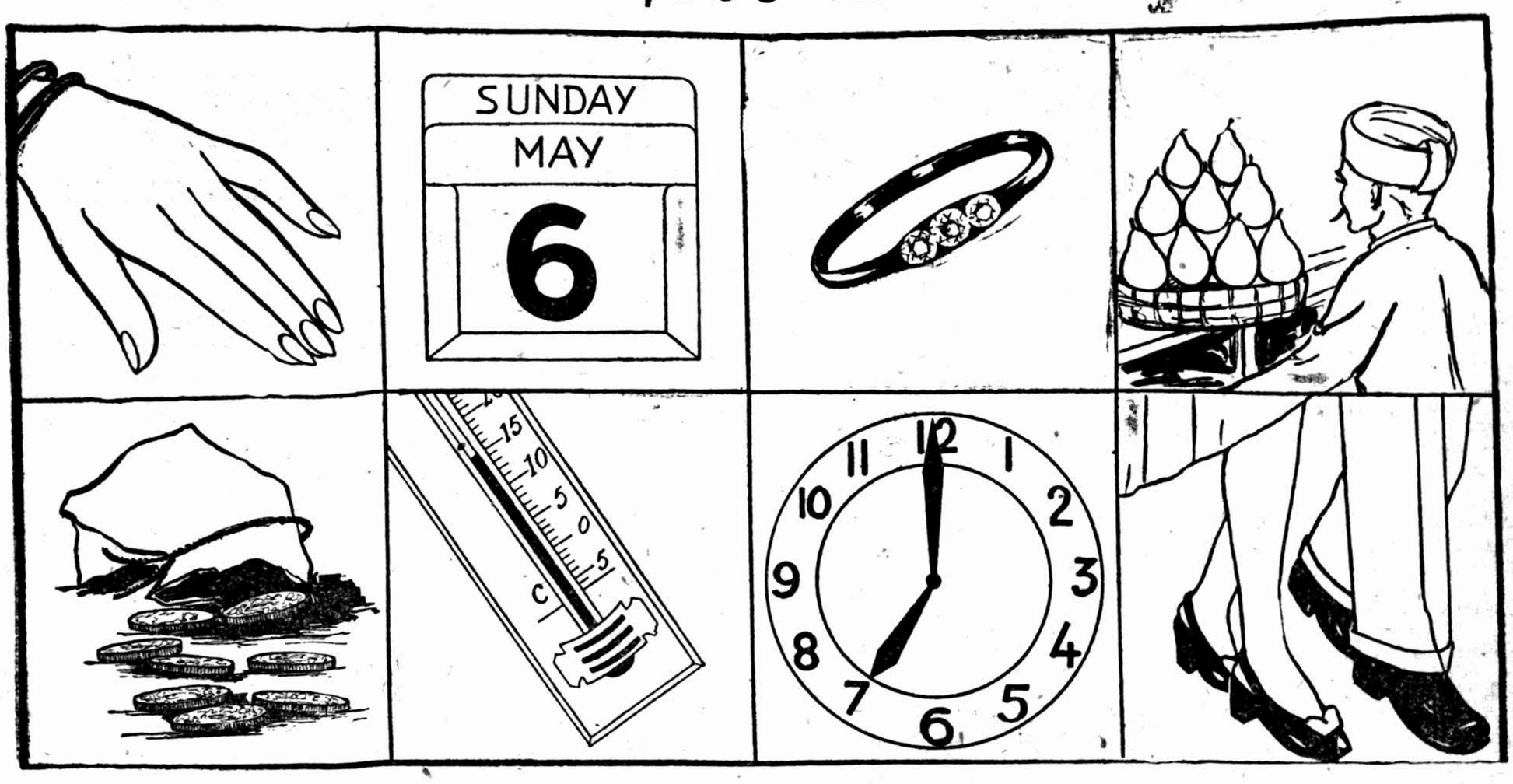
AJIT Release

Daily:
4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun.
Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking
9-30 to 12-30 &
3 to 6-30

Figures Competition

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



There are 8 illustrations shown above, each giving indication of a figure. For example, the first illustration of a Hand indicates 5 and the second illustration indicates 6. Similarly, each of the other gives indication of a figure. You have to find out these numbers and arrange them in 4 pairs, each pair to fill the blank spaces on either side of the + (Plus) Sign in the Coupon. The sum (addition) of each pair must be shown in the last column. The grand total of the last column must be 95.

It would not matter if the figures of the pair are entered in either position relative to the + (Plus) Sign. For instance, if you wish to select the pair of 5 and 6, it will not matter if you enter it as 6+5=11 or 5+6=11. IT WILL ALSO NOT MATTER whether this pair is entered in the first blank or in any other blank. It does not matter in which order the figures in the last column are entered in the Coupon. If these figures tally with those in the "Correct Solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible for a share in the prize, if not the whole of it, REGARDLESS OF THE ORDER IN WHICH THE FIGURES IN THE LAST COLUMN APPEAR.

You may send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 6th June, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written legibly on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
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+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Denis Compton On Barefooted Football

By J. C. MAITRA

"I personally am convinced that the barefooted footballer kicks extremely well and from what I have noted, the barefooted kicker loses nothing by virtue of not being booted."

In these words Denis Compton, the famous Arsenal and England soccer player has delivered the K. O. through the columns of the "Free Press Journal" to all those critics and administrators who have been denouncing barefooted football year in and year out. I do not think any one of them would now venture to say that Compton does not know what he is talking about.

AMAZED AT THE HIGH STANDARD

In recounting his first encounter with the barefooted footballers of the W.I.A.A. Compton says that he was most amazed at the high standard of football produced by our opponents.

"It seemed unbelievable that the barefooot stand up to the contact of boot." the But Denis proceeds, "As a matter of fact, the two or three taps that I received were clear proof that evidently a bare foot can dish it out as well as take it !" After this would anybody dare to say that barefooted football is no football at all ? And it should be played with grandma at the backyard of the house ? Unfortunately for us, all the people who have been shouting down barefooted football all these years have no personal experience of this type of game.

OUTPACES THE BOOTED VARIETY

"The speed of a barefooted player," continues Compton, "On his home ground is truly amazing and it is here that barefooted play, in India—on these hard dry grounds-must certainly outpace the booted variety. Here is another important factor in favour of barefooted play which is generally overlooked by our critics. If full advantage is taken of it, the barefooted footballer would be unbeatable in this country by any booted pide, either home produced or imsorted.

GUARDING AGAINST MONSOON

This does not mean that barefooted footballers should revel in this particular style of play under all conditions, fair or foul. It must be remembered that soccer is a monsoon game and wet conditions present themselves off and on. Reputed Indian teams like Mohan Bagan, East Bengal and Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta have found after long experience that barefooted style alone does not pay in a tournament, because rain may intervene at any moment Consequently they have adopted with considerable success the dual style of play, that is, play barefooted when the ground is dry and play booted when the conditions are wet.

PREPARATION FOR FOREIGN LANDS

The plain reason why you should not play with boots on always is that you cannot then take full advantage of the bone-dry ground which you meet with more often than not. In the cold countries they have got to play with boots on always because they can never find the Indian conditions there. Barefooted football is out of the question there, even if people tried it.

The question therefore arises what will our players do when they would be sent to Europe. As I have already stated above, players of the highest calibre will have to be proficient in both barefooted and booted types of play. It would be well to remember that it is not at all difficult to master the booted style after you have mastered the other-only you must have the will to do so In fact you can gain greater mastery over the ball in this manner

OUR SERIOUS HANDICAPS

We should not also forget that only those who can excel in the booted type of play, in addition to the barefooted style would be sent abroad. It should therefore be dinned into the ears of every aspirant to soccer honours, whether at home or abroad, that he should try to be a master of both the styles. Then only he would meet with complete success in his career.

It is not possible, however for every player in this country to take to boots from the very beginning, for the simple reason that they cannot afford it and also for the reasons stated above. It must not be forgotten that soccer is a mass game and the class of people who take to it cannot even buy nourishing food for themselves-let alone have the luxury of revelling in football boots !

IF COLLEGES HELP

After they have reached a certain stage of perfection in the barefooted variety, they may be helped with boots. It is for the office clubs who engage them to assist them in this matter. Yes, the Schools and Colleges also can lend a hand in this direction. They collect large sums of money every year by way of sports fees from the students. They spend much of it in Cricket—a game which is played in very few countries of the world ! They may well divert a substantial portion of it to a game which is more manly and attractive and played in larger parts of the globe. We may then have greater and speedier progress in future.

WONDERFUL BALL-CONTROL

Now I would turn to the weaknesses of our players referred to by Compton. But before I do that I should mention another strong point in which he pays his tribute. He says, "I have already conceded speed to the Indian player and I will also add here that ball-control on hard, dry grounds by barefooted players is something that booted opponents cannot hope to achieve." When I wrote this sometime ago referring to Murthy, my European friends laughed at me ! They should be wiser now. It is really amazing how our players have developed the game to such a high degree without any coaching or systematic training as given by professionals in England. It is all the more creditable to them because they are not professionals in the sense the players in England are, that is, they have to make their living in other ways than by playing soccer.

A QUESTION OF STRATEGY

"First of all I feel that the average Indian defence," Denis points out, "is lacking in any definite plan of campaign.—I am referring more to the half-back line, and specially to the centre-half position—for I have noted that the vast majority of Indian Centre-halves play neither the third back game nor the attacking centre-half game. In my opinion, there is only one method the centre-half must adopt-against English footballers-and that is as a third full back." This is a question of strategy which deserves to be fully studied by our players.

But there is another point—"the necessity for full backs to cover each other"—with which every-body will readily agree. This understanding between the backs can be well developed if they play together regularly. If players go on transferring their loyalty from one club to another frequently, as they do in India no understanding or team-work is possible As a matter of fact this affects every player in a team

W. FORMATION ADVOCATED

"Coming to forward-line play," Compton feels that the straight-line mode of attack which most Indian teams employ, is a mistake, for it is obvious that the W Formation is of greater utility. One would readily agree with him when he says that this lack of positional forward line play seems to detract very greatly from the speed and the ball-control of the barefooted player. "The Indian close-passing game is its most salient and attractive feature, but," says Denis, "I do feel that forwards should adopt more of the long-passing game." I always say, "work the wingers as often as you can, because it means quick advance into enemy's camp."

"SHOOT AND KEEP SHOOTING"

But the worst is still to come, though it is known to everybody "The finishing of the Indian forward is, to my mind, his greatest weakness. He will persist in close-passing and dribbling inside the 18-yard-line, and all the artistic and dangerous movements come to nothing." I also wish with Compton that they bear in mind the golden rule-that inside the penalty box, "Shoot and keep shooting whenever possible." Then certainly their efforts would be better rewarded than they are to-day.

Another glaring weakness of the Indian footballer is his heading. According to Compton, he does not jump soon enough, nor in the right manner. I hope our players will make a note of this.

ABSENCE OF COACHING AND TRAINING

These do not complete his catalogue of our defects. Failure to pass the ball to the goalie when hard-pressed for a long clearance, and to shoulder charge an opponent to deprive him of the leather are also mentioned by him. It is not that these tactics are unknown in this country. But they are not sufficiently utilised for one reason or another. Remember that most of these players are self trained. Like their European confreres they do not have the benefit of coaching and training by trained experts of the game. They do not also have the advantage of playing in different parts of the country, so that they have experience of playing in varying conditions. Above all, their poverty prevents them from making the best of their ability.

STATUE OF LATE PRABHAKAR OGLE UNVEILED

(From Our Correspondent)

KIRLOSKAR WADI, May 24.

The unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Mr. Prabhakar Balaji alias Kaka Ogle and the late Mrs. Parvatibai Ogle was performed by the ruler of State in the largely attended gathering.

The present third generation of the Ogle family owes its present position to the late Mr. Prabhakar Ogle who was the founder of this great concern He was of opinion that his children should never fall a victim to the service bureaucracy but should take up independent business. It will thus be observed that his ideal have come true from the present five big concerns owned by Ogles, owing to which about 10,000 families are earning a decent livelihood.

Indore Bank General Manager Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 23.—Mr. I. D. L. Arathoon died in Indore on Monday, May 21, at the age 73. The late Mr. Arathoon was the General Manager of the Bank of Indore Limited and the President of the Indore Theosophical Lodge. By the sad demise of Mr. Arathoon Indore has lost a great financier and philanthropist.

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Applications in writing with copies of certificates and testimonials, are invited from suitably qualified women candidates for (a) the post of part-time Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene and Biology. Medical woman preferred. Private practice allowed. Salary Rs. 200- per mensem with dearness allowance of Rs. 25/- per mensem. (b) the post of Physical Instructress. Salary Rs. 200- per mensem with dearness allowance of Rs. 25/- per mensem. Applications should reach the Directress, Lady Irwin College. Sikandra Road, New Delhi, on or before July 5th, 1945. 3354

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(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

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„ dull blue			1719	1684	31597
„ red.		121			10179

The goods will be sold in their present condition without guarantee of condition. Firms desirous of inspecting stores will be given necessary letters of authority to inspect the stores at the station most convenient to them. The permit can also be had from the Controller of Supplies of that area.

Offers should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The offers should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 6-6-1945 and to remain open for acceptance upto 16-6-45. The sale of the stores will be subject to conditions laid down in form 'Con-117' and delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 10-7-1945. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate to be quoted should be per gallon.

3352

NOTICE
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BALDIMERO GREGORY PETER (DECD.)

Pursuant to the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court in an Originating Summons in the above matter and pursuant to Sections 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and 42 of Act XXVII of 1866 it is hereby notified that the deceased abovenamed late of No 79, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, an Anglo-Indian inhabitant died on the 30th day of August 1941 leaving a Will bearing date the 19th December 1927 whereby he bequeathed a certain sum of money and the interest on certain Government Securities to his son Harold Eustace Peter for life and after his death to the children of the said Harold Eustace Peter. if any, for life and after their death to certain Charities therein mentioned.

The said Harold Eustace Peter or his children, if any, or any persons claiming through him or them are hereby required by the Administrator-General of Bengal. the Executor of the said will. to send to him full particulars of their claims to the said bequest on or before the 31st day of December 1945 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any such claims unless notice thereof has been received meanwhile.

Dated this 20th day of April. 1945.

C. T. MOORE.
Administrator-General of Bengal.
(3053)

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Usual Evening Rates
AND

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Matinee Today 1-15 P. M.

Jairamdas To Arrive Today

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram will arrive in Bombay to-day (Sunday). He will be requested to perform the Flag Salutation ceremony to-day at 9 a.m. in the open compound of King George High School. Hindu Colony, Dadar. where the Congress Sevika Dal's Shiksha Shibir is being held.

The reception by Congress friends to Sjt. Jairamdas, which was arranged on his arrival here, has been cancelled since he is travelling by an earlier train and getting down at Bandra.

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Jhinabhai Joshi

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent the following tribute to the memory of the late Mr Jhinabhai P. Joshi.

"The news of Mr. Jhinabhai Joshi's death has grieved me greatly. Please convey to the members of his family my deepest sympathy.

"Jhinabhai was an old friend and valued colleague. I had great affection for him. He had a fellow spirit and always met the changes and chances of life with a smile. I never heard him complain. I never saw him downhearted or suffering from any sense of frustration. He was a man of courage and faith. He knew that Freedom would come to India. So he did his duty loyally without doubt or fear. We have lost a fine comrade and a faithful friend."

A condolence meeting of Congress workers in connection with Mr. Jhinabhai's death will be held on Monday at 7 p.m., in the open compound of the King George High School. Hindu Colony, Dadar. Shri Nagindas T. Master will preside.

Bombay Awaiting First Showers

The maximum temperature yesterday was 93.0, while the minimum was 80.2 deg. The sweltering heat is increasing daily and it looks as if Bombay will continue to be a victim of this spell of sizzling weather till relief comes with the first showers.

5 FIFTH WEEK

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

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Muslim: Jamadil Akher 14. 1364.
Parsi: Ader 26. 1314.
Sunrise: 7.2 a m Sunset: 8-11 p m
Hightide: — 13.34.
Lowtide: 6-45. 19-26.

To-day's Engagements

BUDDHA JAYANTI: Celebrations today at 9-30 a m at Besant Hall of the Blavatsky Lidge Mr K A Padhye to speak.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting will be held to-day at 2.30 p m at 17th Raghunath Dadaji St., Fort.

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES: General meeting today at 4 p m (N S T) in the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture by Mr. K. N. Krishnamurti to-day, at 11-30 a.m. on "Renaissance in Tamil Literature", at Telang Road, Matunga.

KHALSA COLLEGE: Students' meeting today at 4.30 p m to protest against the change in the morning timings of the College proposed by the University.

SUMMER PHYSICAL TRAINING CAMP: Demonstration today at 5-30 p m when Sardar Prithvisingh will speak.

ARYA VEER DAL: Physical culture demonstration today at 5 p m at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when V C Gandhi will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HU-TU-TU FEDERATION: Demonstration today foom 4 p m to 7 p m as Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

FAIR AT PYDHONI: The annual fair of the "Shree Mahakali Temple" at Pydhoni today and will remain for three days.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Mass-spinning at Azad-Bhuvan, Musjid Bunder Road Mandvi, to-day between 8.0 to 8.45 a m flag-salutation by Sjt. Ganpatishanker Desai at 9-0 a m

ARAY SAMAJ: Kakadwadi, Girgaum. Meeting today at 8 p m when Swami Vishuddhanandji Maharaj will lecture on "Evolution of Spiritual Power".

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Lord's instructions to Uddhava", in English today 6-30 p m Cullandas Building Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

NAMDEV SHIKSHAN SAHAYYAK SAHAKARI MANDAL: Applications for schclarship from students of the Namdev community studying in Colleges or for Post-Graduate courses are invited by the Mandal on prescribed forms, which can be had on payment of annas two. They should reach the Hon. Sec. 131. Shivaji Park, on or before the June 15.

Progressive Writers' Association

A joint meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association and the Peoples' Theatre Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Indian School of Music, opposite Opera House. Mr. Nazar will read a chapter from his new Hindi novel, Mr. Krishan Chander will read a short story, and Mr. Ayoob Sarwar will read a short play.

Indore Philanthropist Passes Away

INDORE, May 23: Mr. J. D. L. Arathoon died in Indore on Monday, May 21. at the age of 73. The late Mr. Arathoon was the General Manager of the Bank of Indore Limited and the President of the Indore Theosophical Lodge. By the sad demise of Mr. Arathoon, Indore has lost a great financier and philanthropist.

Throughout his career in Indore, he figured himself amongst humanitarian causes and activities tending to promote general well-being of the people. May his soul rest in peace.

CALCUTTA, May 25 (A.P.I.): There were seven deaths and ten admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals in the last two days, states an official Press Note.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
SUNDAY May 27.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a m News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Latest Selections 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9.15 M G Gokhale (Poona) 9-40 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 10-10 R N Karkare (Jalgaon) 11.0 A I R Orchesratra 11.15 Vatsala Bai Parwatkar 11-45 Sardar Gul Raja (Vocal) 12-5 p m Wamanrao Padhye (Kolhapur) 12.35 Bhavgeet 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2.30 For Children 4.20 For Children 5-0 Listeners' Requests 5-55 Locals 6.0 Wamanrao Padhye 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Anasuya Chowdhury 7-0 Sarangi 7-15 R N Karkare 7.35 Sardar Gul Raja 7-50 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9.45 Man's Enemies (E) 10-0 Symphony Orchestra.

GERMANS SIGN FINAL SURRENDER TERMS IN BERLIN

The defeat of Germany was sealed early on May 9, 1945, when the Combined Chiefs of the German Army, Navy and Air Force signed the formal ratification of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender in Berlin before Allied military chiefs. (Left) Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel signs for the terms for the German Army, (centre) Col.Gen. Paul Stumpff signs for the defeated "Luftwaffe" and (right) Gen. Admiral Hans Georg von Friedeburg, (who later committed suicide) Chief of the German Navy, signs the surrender terms.

SHIAS DENOUNCE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Express Apprehension Of Sunni Domination

Several Shia leaders, now in the city were present on Saturday evening at Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalljee's bungalow at a press conference, when they announced important decisions arrived at as a result of deliberations among the top leaders of the community.

Among those present were Saeedul Millat Maulana Syed Mohamad Saeed Mujtahed Shia, a well-known leader of the Shia community in the United Provinces, Nawab Ehsan Ali Khan, President of the Punjab Shia Conference and Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee.

Maulana Syed Mohamad Saeed Mujtahed and Nawab E. Ali Khan made it perfectly clear that the twenty million Shia Mussalmans of India would fight tooth and nail if their just demands were not granted and that they had lost all confidence in the fairplay and sense of justice of Sunni Mussalmans or of "their (Sunnis') political organisation called the All-India Muslim League."

They were of the opinion that religious fanatics had joined the Muslim League and they were out to introduce Shariat laws of the Sunnis among all Mussalmans. The Shias, they asserted would never submit to this.

SHIAS' DEMANDS

Maulana S. M. S. Mujtahed stated that he was in full agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee as stated in his cable to Lord Wavell on April 6, 1945. No constitution, according to him, would be acceptable to the Shia Mussalsaid, claimed for themselves separate to them full freedom of religion, adequate representation as warranted by their population, in central and provincial legislatures, in the executive, judiciary local bodies and services.

Shia Mussalmans, he contended, were minority communities among the Mussalmans of India, just as the scheduled castes were among the Hindus. It was deplorable that the All-India Muslim League, which claimed to be the sole representative body of Indian Mussalmans, refused to concede this claim. Shias, he said, claimed for themselves separate culture, traditions and mode of religious worship as distinct from the Sunnis. "They have been and are suffering from the evils of Sunni majority rule" he said. Shia Mussalmans repudiated all claims of the Muslim League to represent them.

The Muslim League, he asserted, enunciated high-sounding principles but had done nothing to remove the causes which were responsible for the disunity among the ranks of the Mussalmans. The Shias, he said, apprehended great danger to their very existence unless their rights and privileges were adequately safeguarded in the constitution itself.

NO FAITH IN PAKISTAN

Replying to questions, he stated he was not prepared to accept the basic principle of Pakistan, namely the vivisection of India. It was neither practicable in the interests of administration, nor was it good for the economic well-being of the people.

The League, he said, was dominated by Sunnis and the latter never took them into their confidence nor offered them any protection. He then cited several instances when the Sunnis resorted to "political blackmailing" in the various elections in the U. P.

Nawab Ehsan Alikhan stated that the Shias would not like to live under a government where they could have no protection and he felt that they could not have any protection under Pakistan. Although the Shias formed nearly 40 per cent of the Mussalman population in the Punjab, there were only 14 members in the Assembly and no one in the Ministry and there were really very deserving people among them. The Sunni Mussalmans of the Punjab, he said, did not even respect the religious sentiments of the Shias and pointed out several instances in support of the same.

Maulana Syed Mohammad Saeed Mujtahed was given an enthusiastic reception on Friday by 45 religious, social and political institutions of India at Masjid.

Indo-American Economic Liaison

Sir C. B. Mehta Urges Permanent Organisation In U. S.

NEW DELHI, May 25. (A.P.I.): The building up of a permanent Indian organisation in America to maintain close and continuous contact with economic developments there and to give America authentic information about economic conditions in India is suggested by the Indian Delegation led by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta which attended the International Business Conference held at Rye, New York, in November last year.

In its report to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Delegation says: "America is now decidedly going to occupy the position of leadership in world business, commerce and industry, it would be highly desirable and even essential for this country to keep in close and continuous contact with American thought and developments in these fields".

"At the same time", the report proceeds, "America should be kept well informed about the trend of thought and developments taking place in this country. The Delegation would, therefore, suggest that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry should establish permanent machinery in the U.S.A. to have such mutual contact between the two countries, for instance, by having a representative in America and assisting the India Chamber of Commerce of America"

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, in a letter accompanying the report points out: "With the help of the President and members of the India Chamber of Commerce of U.S.A., which is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers, we have carefully gone into the estimate of cost of creating such machinery.

With an annual expenditure of about a lakh of rupees, an organisation can be built up which would serve the objects mentioned and recommended above".

The report 'inter alia' summarises the view points of the Indian Delegation and the British Delegation on the price at which war supplies were purchased in India.

The British Delegation, says the report, stated that purchases of war supplies from India for the United Nations, including India, were made at prices allowing a fair return to the producers and, in some cases, above the world prices. "If in fact these prices are low compared to the prices at which supplies are available to the civilian population in India", the British spokesman said, "this is solely due to Indian conditions, and if such conditions indicate war profiteering, it should be clear that it is by Indians on the Indian consumers; the main cause of the famine was loss of the Burma rice crop due to Japanese occupation of that country, and there is no doubt that conditions were aggravated by the holding up of supplies by Indian holders".

Challenging this statement Sir Chunilal Mehta said: "I should like to state that the Government of India bought a certain percentage of goods from individuals and corporations on the basis of cost plus about ten per cent profit, and allowed the remaining portion to be sold in the market. They did not introduce either rationing or price contol till about the middle of 1943. The result was high prices for supplies to civilians.

As regards the Government of India paying above the world price, both in the U.S.A. and the U.K. the index number of the cost of living has gone up from the pre-war 100 to about 125 or 130. On the other hand, in India it has gone up from 100 to about 235 In view of this, the Government of India while paying above this world prices, did not pay sufficient from the internal point of view. World prices and Indian prices should be compared in terms of the cost of living in India and outside, as otherwise it would be misleading.

"As regards deaths by starvation in Bengal, I may state that rice was actually being exported from India to Ceylon and the Middle East, and as such, the deaths in Bengal had a direct relation to the war effort. Wheat arrived in India after about a million deaths had already occurred."

"Direct Colonial Rule" Envisaged In Burma

LONDON, May 26 (A.P.I.): Criticism of the British Government White Paper on Burma is contained in the international section of the current issue of the "Tribune", a British Leftist weekly news magazine. It says: "Mr. Amery's plan does not envisage even the establishment of a puppet Burmese Government, but of an archaic anachronistic form of direct colonial rule. That Burmese public opinion will oppose and fight this policy is obvious. The Government's White Paper will be debated in the House of Commons on June 1 and it is to be hoped that Labour members will be vigorous in making known Labour's opposition to the plan."

"CLUMSY OR IMAGINATIVE"

The weekly financial newspaper the 'Economist" in the editorial comment on Government's policy for the future of Burma says: "Both in political and economic spheres, the technique of implementing the British policy, quite apart from the policy itself, shows either signs of being clumsy or unimaginative.

CHUNGKING, May 25. (Reuter) A report from Shanghai discloses that all 'puppet' policemen were disarmed by the Japanese on May 11, and that part of the senior staff of the police station were taken into custody.

Ford Tractors For India

Machine Can Be Had For Rs. 2,500

NEW YORK, May 25 (U.P.A.): Mr. Henry Ford, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the Ford Motor Co., believes it desirable and possible for a newly-invented tractor produced by his company to be introduced into India to provide Indian farmers with the latest machine of its type at a cheap price, it was disclosed here today by Mr. Amritlal Sheth, publisher of the Bombay "Janmabhoomi", who recently discussed the matter with Mr. Ford and other executives of the company

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Ferguson said that it would be most desirable if the tractors could be manufactured in India. Other company officials estimated that manufactured in India, the new machine could be made available to Indian farmers at a price as low as Rs. 2,500 including ten attachments such as plough tiller, cultivator, ridger disc harrow, etc.

Mr. Sheth assured the motor executives that India could produce sufficient steel to make possible the manufacture of the tractors in India.

In subsequent discussions, Ford officials agreed to train at their own cost one engineer. Mr. Sheth is arranging to employ one such Indian engineer now in the United States. He will be thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of the new machine.

INDIANS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 2)

American Army. This bold, energetic American officer, taken prisoner by Germans in Sicily in August 1943, made repeated attempts to escape from Nazi camps. When, after one of his flights, he was caught in Italy he was put in camp together with 170 Indians and shared all the hardships of Nazi prison camp life with them True, Germans did not make him work but from his Indian comrades he learned that they were forced to do war work for the Nazis. Whereupon, he explained to Indians that Germans had no right whatever to force them to work, according to the international convention in regard to war prisoners. The infuriated German overseers who cared little for international laws threatened him with every imaginable punishment. But he had done his duty; Indian soldiers refused to work. This resulted, however, in Germans declaring that they would shoot down like dogs every tenth Indian.

"My Indian friends came to seek my advice naturally, I could not take responsibility for their safety", Captain Rossbach told me. "So we decided that they would go to work just in name but actually do nothing by which the fascists could benefit."

Captain Rossbach also told me of the various attempts Germans made to get Indians join the "free corps" and fight against the Red Army. "However, there was not a single Indian who would agree to give any support to the fascists in their war against the Soviet Union", the American officer remarked with no little satisfaction

HIMMLER'S DEATH MASKS MADE

Attempt To Preserve Unbreakable Proof

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter): Himmler's body has been buried, according to the "Daily Mail", in a secret nameless grave on the edge of a heath at Luneburg.

A small party of British soldiers carried the blanket swathed body to the grave. The Army Chaplain said the last rites. The grave, adds the "Daily Mail", was immediately filled in and left unmarked.

The "Daily Express" correspondent does not refer to the burial. but reports that doctors made death masks of Himmler's face and measured his limbs. All this was done because the British "want an unbreakable proof that the man who said he was Himmler and poisoned himself before the captors is none other. And in the death mask they want to preserve for ever features of the man who sent 5.000.000 to death."

MAKSHITWA TAKEN BY INDIANS

ADV. HQ. ALFSEA. May 26 (A.P.I.): "Troops of the 5th Indian Division have occupied the village of Makshitwa (14 miles north-west of Pegu), against opposition," says to-day's S. E. A C. communique.

The communique adds: "An enemy position near Winkanein (two miles south-east of Shwegyin) was captured following an artillery concentration.

"Fighting is in progress for a feature 2 miles west of Kama (on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. 22 miles south south-west of Thayetmyo).

"On the road to Mawchi (east of Toungoo). there was artillery activity on both sides."

TOKYO—AN INFERNO

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (U.P.A.): Radio Tokyo to-day announced that the latest Superfortress raid "practically laid waste what was once the world's third largest metropolis, as Tokyo was literally scorched to the ground."

The broadcast added that only 300 Superfortresses participated in the 3-hour raid. but the flames. fanned by a 70 miles per hour gale. spread throughout the city.

JAPANESE AIR LOSSES

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuter):— The communique on Wednesday's Tokyo raid, said: "Twelve of our planes were lost to enemy action in the target area, due primarily to heavy concentration of anti-aircraft guns in the Japanese capital. Enemy air opposition was less severe."

CABLE ITEMS

SAN FRANCISCO May 25 (Reuter). The proposal to make London the headquarters of the interim United Nations Organisation gained powerful support here today and its selection appeared probable.

PARIS May 26 (Reuter). A violent explosion in which several persons were injured occurred at the Gnome Rhone aero-engine works in Paris this morning.

LONDON May 26 (Reuter). The death has taken place at Wisborough Green, Sussex, of Mr Hugh Keleo, late Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI May 26 (A P I). The Governor-General in Council has directed that the Governor-General's executive council shall meet in New Delhi May 28.

NAGPUR, May 26 (U P I). Nearly 17,000 workers of the local textile mills are observing one-day strike today to draw the attention of the millowners and the authorities to some grievances with regard to wages etc., which they contend remain unredressed for several months past.

JHANSI, My 25 (A P I). A devastating cyclone swept over Gwalior, according to a meesage received from there. Details show that two goods wagons were telescoped blocking the main line and for many hours up and down trains were delayed. Many buildings collapsed.

NARAYANGANJ, May 26 (U P I) Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das (Hindu Mahasabha) was elected member of the Council of State in the bye-election from the East Bengal Non-Muhammadan Constituency by securing 325 votes. Two other candidates Messrs. Jagadish Chandra Banerji (Congress) and Jogesh Chandra Chowdhury (Independent) polled 185 and 20 votes respectively.

CALCUTTA May 26 (U P I) Nearly 500 students of nine Government medical schools who are appearing at the Intermediate Licentiate Examination withdrew from the examination hall yesterday as a protest against the question being unusually stiff.

Nazi Spy Rings Unearthed

Secret Radios Found In Dutch Houses

AMSTERDAM, May 26 (Reuter): Radio transmitters hidden behind walls of Dutch houses and under floors, forged pay books and a carefully laid plan to enrol traitors in their cause, are among the discoveries made by Canadian security officers who are laying bare German preparations made for spying activities in Holland to go on even after the war, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Combined intelligence and terror system was run by the German "security service" and Dutch agents maintaining contact with Germany by concealed radios. The Nazis issued instructions to their ring in Holland to conceal radio apparatus after the war in order to carry on the system in peacetime.

Several separate spy rings were operating in the Amsterdam area, but they are being rounded up and more than 100 members are in the already overcrowded jails.

GOVT. ORDER ON CITY DAIRIES

Sell Substantial Portion Of Milk Production To Municipal Commissioner

Orders have been issued by the Government of Bombay calling upon proprietors of several dairies in the city to sell from June 1. a substantial portion of their milk production to the Municipal Commissioner at a rate to be fixed by him from time to time.

Interviewed by a representative of this paper, Mr. Nariman Ardeshir. proprietor of the Parsi Dairy Farm. Princess Street, revealed that he was ordered to sell 80 maunds of milk to the Municipal Commissioner.

This, he thought. was too much. in view of the fact that his total daily production was not more than 85 maunds.

He fears that all his 3.200 customers will have to go without milk from June 1.

The Adarsh Dugdhalaya. Girgaum, and the Indian Express Dairy Farm are among the dairies which have been served with similar order by the Government.

INDIA OFFICE MAKES NO COMMENT ON GELDER'S REPORT

LONDON. May 26 (U.P.A.): The India Office has made no comment on the report of Mr. Stewart Gelder published in the "News Chronicle" that Mr. Birla told both Mr. Amery and Lord Wavell that any "take it or leave it" offer will be rejected by India.

However, officials of the India Office said that the talks are "now ending" and the Viceroy will be returning to India shortly.

They said further that no statement will be issued before the Viceroy's return to India as the talks were of a strictly confidential nature and concerned the Far Eastern military situation in addition to politics.

"There is no reason why the Viceroy's visit should be written off", they said. They were also of the opinion that there is equally no reason why the Viceroy should await a General Election as some of the Cabinet Ministers with whom he has conferred will be returned whichever way the Election goes.

IF SMUTS-MUDALIAR TALKS FAIL

India Govt. Will Recall High Commissioner

NEW DELHI, May 26 (U.P.I.) The "United Press" understands that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, is holding discussions at 'Frisco with Field-Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, regarding the restrictions and disabilities imposed on Indians in South Africa.

It is further understood that if the discusions do not bear fruit. the Government of India is likely to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa and recall the Indian High Commissioner.

Lindbergh To Tour Europe For U. S. Forces

DUBLIN, May 24. (U. P. A.): The wartime ban on trans-Atlantic plane passengers was lifted to-day and among the expected arrivals at Foynes is Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh who is described as tour Europe "on an aviation check-up on behalf of the U. S. Army and Navy."

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued From Page 18)

headed, wearing a long, bright yellow robe that sweeps the floor. For ten minutes he meditates in silence. Then in a ringing bass he chants a Sanskrit invocation, repeats it in English, ending with the words, 'Peace. Peace, Peace'—".

Isherwood (who knows no Sanskrit) has collaborated with Swami Prabhavananda to prepare and publish in America an English translation of the Bhagwad-Gita, with a foreword by Aldous Huxley.

He himself is supposed to have provided Somerset Maugham with a model for the hero of the latter's latest novel, "Razor's Edge.".

★

The Spinsters And The Swamis

I have nothing but respect for the lofty purpose of the Ramakrishna Mission which has been doing so much to spread the knowledge of Hindu religion and philosophy in America. But I have reasons not to be too enthusiastic about the many sophisticated recruits to Vedanta found in and around Hollywood—including Huxley and Isherwood.

The soulless materialism of America has no doubt created a spiritual void in the lives of the American people. Those among them who have plenty of money and little work to do naturally feel jaded and frustrated, finding the senseless pursuit of sensuous pleasure inadequate to give them real happiness. They, especially the elderly women, are ready to fall for the first dealer in the spiritual—genuine or fake, Hindu or Muslim, Christian revivalist or Yoga expert, Theosophist or Jehovah's witness. All around Los Angeles are quaint churches and shrines and spiritual centres, and many a so-called Swami does flourishing business. I have visited some of these 'temples' and seen the 'exercises in ecstasy' performed there, and my impression was that it was more a case of neurosis than of spiritual exultation. A Freudian psycho-analysis of the matronly million dollar heiresses who frequent these temples and shrines would produce sensational results. It is not without significance that at Isherwood's Ashram there should be 8 women to 3 men!

★

"In The Midst Of The Armies"!

Both Huxley and Isherwood present a familiar case of escapism. Sensitive artists as they are, they could not face and fight the grim reality of Fascist aggression and took refuge—both in a physical

Prabhavanand And Isherwood

and ideological sense—in the Los Angeles Ashram, far away from the flying bombs and from the bitter conflict that raged in the mind and heart of every honest intellectual. It was not easy for such pacifists and aesthetes to reconcile themselves to the horror and destruction of war. They were not prepared to fight, yet they were not strong enough (like Ethel Mannim's 18-year old daughter) to declare themselves conscientious objectors. They had been condemning Fascism all along but when it came to defending their country against Fascist barbarism. So they fled. In the serene wisdom of the Vedanta they claim to have found the solution of their problem, besides peace of mind and comfort for their tormented souls. Both of them have been greatly impressed and influenced by the Bhagwad Gita. They have translated and published it. But aren't these escapists from the anti-Fascist struggle mis-reading the Song of the Lord which was originally addressed to one like them "lost in the faintness of (his) heart" whose mind, too, was "confused with doubts"? For this is what the Lord spoke "to him who stood sorely aggrieved in the midst of the armies":—

"Moreover having regard for thy own duty, thou shouldst not tremble, for there cannot be anything more welcome to a warrior than to fight in a righteous war . . . . .

"But if thou wouldst not fight, thou would be guilty of having abandoned thy duty and—throwing away thy glory . . . .

BRITAIN'S MOST URGENT PROBLEM

Amery's Solicitude For India's Destiny

OXFORD, May 26 (Reuter): The future of India was described as the greatest and most urgent of the problems of Britain's mutual relationship within the Commonwealth by the Secretary for India, Mr. Leopold Amery, in a speech here tonight.

Mr. Amery said: "There is an even more important factor in the future balance of the world than a regenerated Europe, more important in itself, and certainly more important for us: I mean the British Commonwealth and Empire. Its importance lies in its universality. It is intimately concerned with the peace of every quarter of the world. Aggression anywhere threatens the British Empire somewhere. What is more so long as the Empire endures, aggression that threatens it anywhere brings resources from everywhere to defeat it. It was those resources which for a whole year held their own against Hitler and all his satellites. More than that. The British Empire is not ony at home on every continent and in every sea. It knows no boundaries of race or creed."

Mr. Amery added: "Its greatest triumph—and may it come soon—will be when India makes it clear that of her own free will and unfettered decision she chooses to retain the privileges and sustain the responsibilities of Commonwealth Partnership."

Ministry Making In Bombay: Kher Denies Report

BOMBAY, Saturday: Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with a report published by a local weekly newsmagazine this morning, envisaging the formation of a Congress Ministry in Bombay, Mr B. G. Kher, stated that it was baseless.

Mr. Kher also added that no correspondence passed between him and the Bombay Governor on the subject as published by the paper.

Bombay's Former Governor Is Under-Secretary Of State

LONDON, May 26 (Reuter): The Earl of Scarborough has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the India and Burma Office in Mr Churchill's new Government. He replaces the Labour Under-Secretary the Earl of Listowel.

The Earl of Scarborough, before he succeeded to the title this year was Major Gen. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, former Governor of Bombay.

Lord Scarborough who is 48 is a close friend of Lord Wavell. His spectacular military promotion from Captain to acting Major General in 1943, was said to be the biggest one stride promotion of the war. At one time he was spoken of as being in running for the Viceroyalty. He was a Member of Parliament for Hull East from 1923 to 1929 and for York from 1931 to 1937.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you will read this, I and Sheila may have returned from Simla, or are on our way to Bombay. So soon is our journey completed. Well, we also dropped at Delhi, and met a number of our Balkan-ji-Bari friends of that place. I am sorry, I cannot tell you everything in this letter. But I promise I shall tell you a lot about our journey in the next week's "Corner."

Balkan-ji-Bari activities at Delhi, by the way, are fast progressing. Shri Radha Raman who is the Founder of the Young Folks' Brotherhood is taking personal interest in the Movement, and soon hopes to form a Provincial organisation there. He has the active support of Brother S. K. Gupta of the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari and Sister A.S. Sita of the New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * *

You remember, I asked you sometime back to write on your "aim in life"? Here is an essay sent by some body who has not mentioned his name. I am publishing it, all the same. In future please be careful, everyone, to mention your full name and address and age whenever sending your contributions. Thanks.

Aims may differ with ages. Circumstances play an important part in fixing our aims. A child wishes to be a man who, it thinks, spends as he likes. A slave aims to fly like a free bird throwing off the chains.

Everyone in this mighty world settles in his life to go through a path leading to a position which is his aim. So can I ask you what are you wishing to be?

Would you like to be a doctor, who always wanders in that sorrowful world with those cries and moanings; those agonies and troubles no joy, no laughter, but sorrow ahead, and duty overhead?

Would you like to be a lawyer—he who quarrels for the untrue with the true? It is he who takes advantage of the illiterate and tries to turn untruths into truths for the sake of money.

I? I would like to be a teacher who teaches the younger generation the way to be great, he knows different characters and manners. His life is full of struggles. And there is such joy in struggles!

It is the teacher who can make the glorious future of a nation by inspiring or shaping, it can be said, the delicate minds of the young for whom knowledge and wisdom and proper guidance is quite necessary.

A teacher serves the younger generation looking upon it as a holy duty. He expects no great reward. For him the work itself is the reward. So I would like to be a teacher!

* * *

To determine whether plants possess intelligence a scientist planted a vine in a spot where there were no trees, shrubs or other supports. Then he placed a pole some distance away and almost at once the vine headed for it. Before it reached the pole he moved it and placed it the same distance from the vine on the opposite side. The vine doubled back and started in the new direction, as though it possessed eyes.

Again the pole was removed and set up in another spot, the vine altering its course and making for the support. Many times the pole was moved and the vine turned towards it unerringly, but there was a limit to its patience. After many futile attempts it refused to be lured, even when the pole was placed within a few feet. Not until the support was placed in the midst of the foliage did it show further interest.

* * *

And who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Why not send for its enrolment form to-day? Write for it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamp for the return postage.

* * *

Brother C. T. Chaitanya (8 years), of Matunga, Bombay, has written the following story of "A Noble Boy":

Once upon a time there lived a poor man and his wife. They had seven children.

One day they thought of going to the country side. But, in the meanwhile, some guests came to their house. So the person called his children and said, "Children, we shall not be able to go to the country side." They were sad to hear this.

Then the mother called the children and told them to have a picnic. She gave them sweet things. They began to have their picnic in the wood. Their father asked them, "what are you doing." They replied, "We are having a picnic."

The mother called her eldest son. She loved him very much. She said to him, "Go to the cinema. Here's the money I have saved for you."

The boy said, "No, mother. I shall not go to cinema. I love my brothers and sisters and so I will get for them some presents."

"You are a noble boy said the mother. The boy then bought presents for his younger brothers and sisters.

Thus the family lived always happily.

Note: Dada will be pleased to receive, and to publish if found suitable, stories, essays, games, tricks, sketches, photographs, etc., from any readers of this "Corner."

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"Lemon and Spoon Race" by Balkan-Ji-Bari Children

Boys and Girls of the Shishu Vihar, a Children's Organisation at Karachi

THE GREATEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE'

BACK FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP

By EDWARD WARD

B. B. C. correspondent who has been a German prisoner for three and half years and was recently released by American troops, tells some of his experiences.

The greatest moment of my life came when I saw American tanks burst out of a wood 200 yards from me on a Wednesday afternoon.

Everything has moved so quickly these last few days, after those years of stagnation, that it still all seems something of a dream. I feel rather like a Rip Van Winkle returning to a strange world.

Recently we had been moved from the camp in which we spent 18 weary months and had gone through a somewhat anxious period from day to day, but a further move never came, and every day brought the American troops nearer to us in their spectacular advance through Germany.

We were standing at the edge of a slag heap in a little railway town a few miles north of Ypres, when the great moment came. It was epitomized by a great cry of: "The American Tanks." A concerted shout which went up in English, French, Russian, Polish, Dutch, Italian, German,-in fact, in almost every conceivable language and practically from people from every quarter of Europe and the British Empire to whom the arrival of the Americans had meant deliverance.

"Come on and see the American tanks", I shouted to some Russian girls who had been working in the station lift. "American tanks'... they cried .... But it was possible, it was true.

One of the troop carriers stopped and two men jumped out and came down to the far bank of the long river. I ran down a steep bank on my side by the greatest piece of luck there was an old barge tied up there.

"How are things over there with you?"

"Fine", I said. "Do you want to come across?"

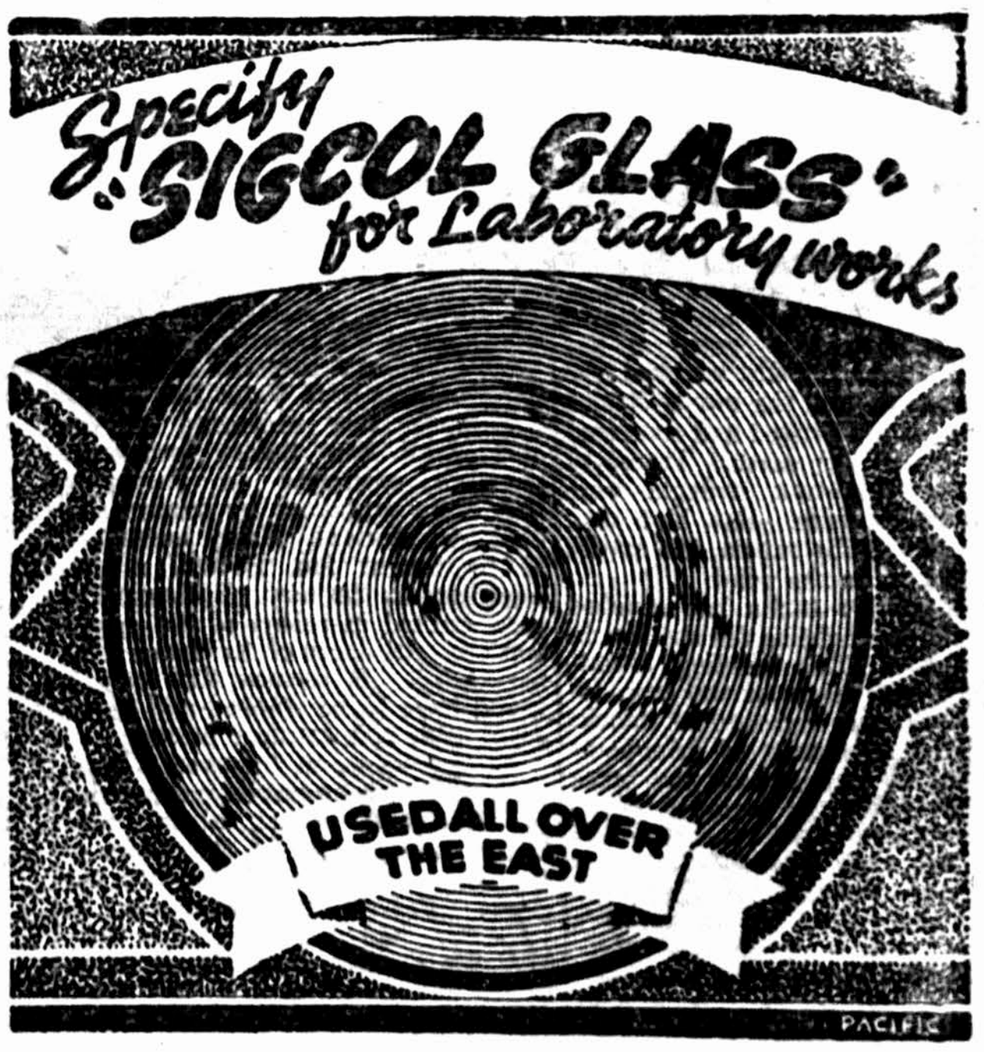
"Yes, can you get that boat over?" they shouted.

"You bet your life I can," I said.

With three others, including the only American prisoner of war in the camp, I poled the rickety old craft across. We nearly upset the boat on the return trip, but we got them safely and dryly across.

While this was going on, the prettiest of the Russian girls came across with two little paper packets. When she opened them up two bouquets were disclosed which really might have come from a Bond Street florist; they were so fresh and pretty. She then gave them to the Americans and the doughboys pinned them on their tunics.

The boys then figured that this charming gift must be repaid with a kiss. This seemed to alarm the Russian girls, but it all passed over with a lot of laughter and she finally rejoined her friend.-In a B.B.C. Radio News Reel.



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Sir Raza Ali's Autobiography

"AAMAAL NAMEH"—An autobiography. By Sir Raza Ali. Published by Hindustani Publishers, Delhi. Price Rs. 8'-.

This is the first volume of an autobiography which in many respects, is a history of contemporary events, specially of those of interest to Muslims. The book is written in Urdu. Sir Raza Ali writes very well and very frankly on all subjects with which he deals. There is hardly any portion of the book, containing over 500 pages, which does not make interesting rading. The present volume deals with events which happened during the last decade of the last century and the fresh two decades of this century. The second volume, which will bring the account upto date is in preparation. In the early chapters Sir Raza Ali throws revealing sidelight on social life in the rural and urban areas of the United Provinces. The most interesting and informative part of the book is that which gives a history of what is known as the Aligarh movement and of the All India Muslim League. Sir Raza Ali's description of life in Aligarh College, of the work done for Aligarh by Mohsinul-mulk and Viqarul-mulk, of the incidents in connection with the Cawnpore mosque tragedy and of the events that led to the establishment of the Muslim League is of absorbing interest. But, perhaps, the greatest merit of the book lies in the distinct service the author has rendered to Urdu language and literature by drawing frequent attention to and quoting and commenting on the works of some of their masters and, not less, by writing the book

SANSKRIT LITERATURE

THE ARYA SATAKA OF APPAYYA DIKSITA. Edited by Prof. N. A. Gore. M.A., 12 Vishnu Sadan, 327, Sadashiv. Poona 2. Price Re. 1-4-0.

Prof. Gore, author of the two useful works-A Bibliography of the Ramayana and the Rjulaghvi or the "Malatimadhava Katha" has issued an excellent edition of the Arya-Sataka of Appayya Diksita. The poem derives its name from the number of 100 stanzas written in Arya metre. They are in praise of Siva and contain a fervent appeal to the deity to obtain His favour and thus enable the poet to release himself from the bonds of worldly existence.

The editor has contributed an informative introduction. The value of this edition is enhanced by the inclusion of an original Sanskrit

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Commentary written by Dr. V. Raghavan..— M.A.M.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER

THE NEW WORLD ORDER. By Muhammad Ali, M.A., LL.B. Published by the Ahmediyya Anjuman-e-Ishaat-e-Islam, Lahore. Pp.6 plus 148. Crown 8vo. Price not mentioned.

In this well-written book the author offers a solution for the various ills which materialism has brought in its wake in Europe and which now confront practically the whole of humanity. The solution offered is solely based on the teachings of Islam. The learned author strongly criticises the "one-sided development" of European civilisation which has brought nothing but "ruin and destruction upon humanity", and states that even the much-vaunted League of Nations utterly failed "to mould the different nations into one humanity." He then discusses the Islamic teachings on the subject of the oneness of God and the oneness of humanity and rightly points out that unless society is based on the conception of a living faith in God and in the one-ness of humanity, it can never bring happiness to mankind in general

The book also discusses many other kindred questions like marriage, sacredness of human life, polygamy, etc., and gives the view-point of Islam on all these subjects. The last chapter is devoted to a discussion of the conception of a true Muslim state and in this connection reproduces the most elevating principles which guided the first two Khalifas of Islam.

Z. A. BARNI.

A PROMISING URDU POET

MASHAL-E-RAH, a collection of Urdu poems, by NAKHSHAB Jarchavi, Hindustani Publishers, Delhi Price: Rs. 3.

"Nakhshab" is one of the most promising young Urdu poets. His facile language, his vivid imageries and the even flow of his rhymes have made him a prominent and popular figure at many a 'mushaira.' This first collection of his fine poems is an achievement for so young a poet. It is more than that—a promise of still better, maturer and more progressive poetry to come from his pen.

Besides the lyrical beauty of all his 'ghazals', one is struck specially by the simple charm of "*Ganga ke kinare*," a descriptive poem; "*khud-dari*", an affirmation of the poet's self-respect; "*Suraj-Grahan*", an original philosophical moral drawn from the solar eclipse. The poet's broad, progressive, nationalist sympathies are evident in his poems on "National Unity" and "Tagore."

What is of special interest in this collection of Nakhshab's poems are the many songs and poems written in simple Hindustani. "*Lagan*" is one such piece in which the most delicate sentiments are described without using a single Persian or Arabic word. Indeed, it is almost a model of the simple Hindustani that we are trying to create as a national language. The "geet" (Songs) included in the collection show that Nakhshab is familiar with the colloquial Hindi vocabulary, too, so suitable for the expression of sentiments.

Marriage Among Bohras

LAW OF MARRIAGE GOVERNING DAWOODI BOHRA MUSLIMS. By ABBASALI NAJAFALI, M.A.,LL.B., Khandwa. Foreword by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate. Price Rs. 3.

The author met sudden and premature death in the Calcutta Mail collision near Borgaon on 4th June 1943 after writing this book, which is now published by Mr. Abdul Quaiyam Pleader, Burhanpur. It is the first of its kind and furnishes much information about the system of marriage among the Dawoodi Bohras including conditions for valid marriage, the consent of the marrying couple, the position and function of the Quazi: prohibited marriage and other incidental matters, e.g., antenuptial agreement, option to revoke marriage, etc. The author was well versed in the Arabic language and the relevant Arabic passages have been cited by him at the appropriate places in support of the principles. All who are interested in this branch of the law will derive much benefit from this treatise.

N.H.P.

Prison Days

By

VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT

Mother India, as seen through the eyes of a great daughter —that is the background of this intimate story of prison life. Family affairs blend here with national urgencies, and because this diary is intensely patriotic it moves easily on an international level. Illustrated. Price : Rs. 4.

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Juvenile Literature

(1)Bala Chilayaa; and (2) Bhakta Damagi (Marathi). By P. S. Tillu. Published by K. B. Dhavale, Bombay 4. Price, As. 3 and 6 respectively.

These two books form welcome additions to the ever growing mass of children's story-books in Marathi. Mr. Tillu shows a knack of writing with feeling and without telling the interest flag at any point. The language is quite simple and suited for young children for whom the books are primarily meant. The story of Chilaya which originally occurs in the Skanda Purana is very popular with marathi-readers, while the story of the Saint Damaji is too well-known to be recounted here..— N.A.G.

How The Red Flag Was Hoisted Over Reichstag

By CAPTAIN E. GEKHMAN

MOSCOW (By Cable)

Walls of the huge building were black with soot and acrid smoke poured through shell holes in the roof. Mines and shells wrecked the grand staircase and the bronze figures that lined it lay twisted and shattered on the rainsoaked earth. Traces of fierce and desperate struggle were evident on all sides. But, high over the skeleton of the cupola, the scarlet banner floated in the wind.

The battle for Berlin had reached its apex in the fighting for the Reichstag building. This building, situated in the very heart of the city, towered over the surrounding blocks and offered advantage of firingpoint controlling all bridges over the Spree and approaches to commandposts and headquarters of the German army. But that was not the only reason why fighting for Reichstag was so desperate. In these days Reichstag was a symbol of the Hitlerite's power over the remaining unoccupied area of Berlin and with its fall all organised resistance collapsed.

The first to penetrate into Tiergarten were the formations commanded by Major General Perevertkin. They captured Mobit and the undamaged bridge across the Spree and burst into houses on the embankment. From here rush had to be made across Koenigsplatz to Reichstag-only 150 metres, but the whole of this area was being swept by fire of all types, literally from every side. Mortars hissed through avenues of Tiergarten; machineguns barked from roof of the Lessing Theatre and several artillery batteries kept up a fierce barrage from Unter Den Linden

Through this whirlwind of fire and metal four Soviet formations launched onslaught on Reichstag; they were supported by hundreds of guns and mortars. Every metre had to be fought for. Several ditches were met on the way. Pillboxes had been erected in cellars of the power-station. All doors of Reichstag were barricaded. It seemed that assault would have to be stopped and begun again after new artillery barrage.

At that moment, however, a company from the formation commanded by Zinchenko rushed ahead; men broke through one of the doors of Reichstag and disappeared into the gloom. Several moments passed in suspense: had our comrades won foothold in there or had they fallen in an uneven skirmish? But there was no time to think. Other companies decided to follow the example of the daring leaders and entered the breach. An hour later Zinchenko was able to move his commandpost into Reichstag.

We still do not know exactly who was the first to hoist the Red Flag over Reichstag. Each unit commander entrusted this honourable historical mission to his bravest fighters. But corridors and attics were full of Germans; the way to the roof had to be fought for. The first to report that the mission had been fulfilled was the Red Army man Grigori Bulatov who was famous for his daring and skill in battle.

Although our flag already waved over Reichstag, the Germans did not want to admit their defeat. At first they attempted to cut off Soviet formations that rushed into Reichstag and, when this failed, they still swept all approaches to the building with a devastating fire. Meanwhile, Germans in the building asked for permission to send a truce emissary. In trembling voice a tall spectacled German officer announced that he had come to propose Russians to surrender: "Not more than one hundred of your men have broken through. There are over one thousand of us. Also, we have large supplies of shells and handgrenades. Your position is hopeless."

To this Zinchenko calmly replied, "In the first place, your reckoning is at fault. But, even if there had been only fifty of us, and five thousand of you it is you who would have to surrender. I must inform you that an hour ago I received a radio message appointing me commandant of Reichstag. I am authorized to demand unconditional surrender from you."

Towards five pm Germans began to fire incendiary shells at Reichstag. The building caught fire. This was the second Reichstag fire. As we know, the Hitlerites marked the capture of power in Germany by setting fire to Reichstag. In the hour of their destruction they again set fire to it.....

Zinchenko radioed that it was difficult to hold out-acrid smoke was suffocating. But he did not ask permission to withdraw his units. Germans in the building could not escape from it—at every attempt they were cut down by their own fire. Later Zinchenko reported that he had moved to Windward Side where conditions were much better.

Fighting in Reichstag continued until the morning. And then Germans with white flags began to emerge from all cellars and remote corners. They numbered over one thousand, excluding several hundred wounded in hospital, in basement and hundreds of German men and women in Mufti.

Accompanied by the first Soviet Commandant of Reichstag I walked through corridors, halls, attics and basements of the huge smouldering building. A German General, just caught in one of the cellars, was being led through the front hall past the marble figure of Wilhelm the First. Everywhere we met groups of Soviet men and officers making their way to the roof-there were delegations from regiments and divisions going to hoist their flags which they had carried victoriously from the Valdai forests, Moscow region and walls of Stalingrad to the centre of Berlin.

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

The Tilak Case

Some very interesting facts came to light before Mr. Justice Blagden recently in a defamation Suit by the survivor of the two sons of the illustrious Lokamanya Tilak against the Editor of the "Kesari", a Marathi-bi-weekly published in Poora. Lokamanya Tilak who founded this newspaper had purported to create a public trust of this newspaper along with another, the "Mahratta", and had laid dowh that the policy of these newspapers was not to be changed. Some years after Lokamanya's death in 1920, the Congress of which he was a staunch supporter, changed its policy from that of Responsive Co-operation to that of Non-Co-operation. In order that the policy of the papers may not be changed, the trustees of these papers adhered to Responsive Co-operation, and gave their support to the Hindu Mahasabha as against the Congress. The plaintiff maintained that they ought to have gone the other way, and there began a veritable feud between him and the trustees. On 3rd January 1941, the plaintiff published a public request for funds to assist him in fighting the trustees but did not appear to have got any. A few days later the plaintiff made a Public Declaration and began a fast unto death in order that the trust property and the accumulated profits of the two newspapers amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs may be transferred to the Congress. During the fast he sat all day on the upper verandah of his house underneath his father's bust just opposite the defendant's office. Members of the public came into the compound and watched him fast. Unfamiliar with the mentality of the Indian masses who have a weakness for such sort of semi-spiritualistic performances which has so often been exploited, Mr. Justice Blagden wondered, "what pleasure it would give any sensible person to watch somebody else doing nothing..... The possible explanation is that the spectators at the plaintiff's very tedious performance were fools. ..... Nobody can afford to ignore the opinions of fools who, after all, constitute the majority of mankind: least of all perhaps can the editor of a newspaper afford to do so." On the 9th day of the fast, the article complained of as defamatory appeared as an Editorial in the "Kesari." The plaintiff was induced to desist from the fast by a number of prominent Congressmen.

A Naive Offer Of Matrimony

The plaintiff then endeavorred to raise money for commencing this suit and for that purpose, as Mr. Justice Blagden observed, "he resorted to a most ingenious and naive attempt to combine business with pleasure." He advertised on 9th June 1941 in a weekly paper for a bride, "A Hindu, maiden or widow, aged 25 years or thereabout" who should bring him Rs.3,000 - to start the present suit. "Be quick" (he said to his proposed partner in life) "as limitation for the institution of the suit is one year from the date of the issue." Mr. Justice Blagden remarked that this "refreshingly original method of financing litigation proved a failure, and the plaintiff, I regret to say, remains a bachelor."

Imputation Of Hypocrisy Is Defamation

The Judge held that the impugned editorial article was capable of meaning inter alia that the plaintiff was a hypocrite, and that an imputation of hypocrisy had been held, in an old English case as long ago as 1812, to be defamatory as tending to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally. The Judge was of opinion that though the defendant was entitled to hit back at the plaintiff, in the impugned article he went far beyond what was permissible in law. But having regard to the fact that a verbal battle was in progress in which the plaintiff himself was distinctly the aggressor, Mr. Justice Blagden did not award punitive damages but only Rs. 3000 with costs.

The Origin Of "Blackmail"

Characterizing the plaintiff's threat to fast unto death as a "blatant instance of blackmail", this learned judge in his Judgment went on to trace the origin of "blackmail." He said that it originally connoted a payment of money extracted four or five centuries ago from persons who had the misfortune to live near the Scottish border by their more powerful neighbours for protection against moss-troopers. At first, there was, no doubt, some reasonable claim of right about it. But the point was that it continued to be extracted after the moss-troopers had gone. The Judge therefore defined the term as properly applied to money demanded with malice and without reasonable and probable cause.

We may add that in popular modern usage the term "blackmail" is not confined to a demand for money. "Political blackmail" is a phrase not unheard of. Fasting, otherwise than for reasons of health, is nothing short of a coercive threat to commit a slow motion suicide and, as such, in our opinion it would in common parlance, amount to blackmail-publicity being an essential condition of its success. None of the ancient doctors who invented fasting as a purely medical treatment ever dreamt of the ulterior uses to which it could be put.

* * *

Popular Fallacies

For the benefit of our readers we think it advisable to clear up a couple of popular legal fallacies.

When immovable properties change hands, it is not unusual for the purchaser to insist on letters of attornment being passed by the tenants of the old landlord. In England, in feudal times it was thought reasonable that a tenant should not have a new landlord imposed upon him without his consent and hence at common law attornment was necessary; for in early times the incidents of feudal services made the relation of landlord and tenant of a much more personal nature than it is at present. A doctrine such as this was naturally found inconvenient when the rent paid by the tenant became the only service of any benefit rendered to the landlord. So it was abolished in England by a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne. Nor is it necessary in India in view of sections 8 and 109 of our Transfer of Property Act under which all the rights and the full interest of the seller passes automatically to the purchaser by operation of law. It has been said that even so, attornment is useful as an acknowledgment of the tenancy which estops the tenant. We, however, fail to see how this carries matters any further for the new landlord.

Another such popular misconception is that trustees can appoint a managing Trustee and can leave the day to day management of the trust to him. The law knows of no such person as a Managing Trustee. All the trustees must act jointly, and the Privy Council has held very recently that even if any one of the trustees refuses or is incapable of joining in the management, it is not competent for the others to proceed without him, but the administration of the trust must, in that case, devolve upon the court. Yet all these trustees who have blissfully reposed confidence in the popularly so-called Managing Trustee beware. They will be liable for all he does and will not be heard by a court of law to say that they had left everything to the Managing Trustee.

PATIENCE UNREWARDED

IN Britain since the war those who do not bring their own paper or bag in which to take home their purchases, are often disappointed. Here is a sharp reminder of the wide array of papers, cartons, wrappers and containers which in easier days we took for granted, but on which modern retail distribution has largely been built. All these are the results of chemical research applied to the paper and allied trades, or new products developed entirely by the chemical industry. Modern packaging is already a minor science, with research directed towards improving both the range of utility and the beauty of packages and packaging materials. The chemist has first made paper and cardboard perform a variety of functions. He has succeeded in evolving coatings which are at once flexible, have no smell, do not contaminate the materials with which they come in contact and, finally, will hold oils or oily substances, pure drugs and foods. He has produced adhesive intercoatings which are moisture proof and do not "bleed" through the thinnest lining paper. He has also treated paper with lacquers and pigments which add an attractive appearance to usefulness. Not content with extending the uses of paper and cardboard, the chemist has begun to produce packaging materials of his own. He has made cellulose film into a wrapper of strength, convenience and beauty and has begun to draw heavily on the ever-extending range of plastic materials, as well as on synthetic resins, waxes and rubber. The British chemical industry is constantly at work on new and better linings to increase the usefulness of the common packaging materials like paper, wood and metal, and also to discover and develop new synthetic materials which will improve upon the old.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

1937

"I am one of those fortunate individuals who have always been able to get a thrill out of life.... the occasions when I have been bored have been exceedingly rare. ...

"..... I know there would be many who would question my ability to handle such an important and difficult task... (But) Somewhere, way back in my geneological line there must have existed an ancestor (or was it perhaps an ancestress ?) who loved a fight, and this fighting blood has been transmitted to me and rejoices whenever there is a chance to prove its mettle.. So I became a Minister."

1942

AUGUST 12: "I was conducted to the old familiar barrack. It was 3-45a.m. I spread my bedding on the ground, was locked in and a new term of prison life began...."

AUGUST 19: "This place assumes gigantic proportions at night—the tiny flickering light of my jail lantern casts long and weird shadows which have a ghostly appearance. I sit and look at them and weave stories to amuse myself....'

AUGUST 20. "I sit at my grating and watch the stars twinkle... Occasionally I hear planes overhead—that sound makes me feel restless. I want to break through my bars and fly."

SEPTEMBER 10: "Someone sent us in a bunch of zinnies, to-day. It is surprising what a difference a few bright flowers can make even in this drab place."

The two quotations given above are by the same author–Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the first from her book "So I Became A Minister" and the second from her "Prison Days" which has just been published by Signet Press of Calcutta. From Ministerial office to prison ! Between them lies the paradox of Indian political life. Between them also lies the wide range of activity that Vijaya Lakshmi has packed into her life.

*

She Rose Above Bitterness

It was this same Minister of 1937 and prisoner of 1942 who had to spend months (not for the first time in her life) in a leaky, smelly, foul prison-barrack, allowed nine annas (nine pence or about six cents in U. S. money) for her daily ration of food, who three years later rose in the Capitol building in Sacramento to address the Legislature of the State of California (U.S.A.). It was a unique and historic occasion. In the whole history of the state of California no woman and only two men—Mr. Romulo of the Philippines and Lord Halifax–have been privileged to address the Legislature as invited guests.

Vijaya Laxmi could have used the occasion to vent the bitterness of her soul. A few hundred miles away, in San Francisco, there were two men claiming to be India's representatives, who had been a party to her imprisonment, to the imprisonment of her brother, husband, daughters, nieces. She could have denounced them. She could have told the distinguished Americans about the various prisons she had been in, the hardships she and her relations and thousands of her comrades had endured and were still enduring. She could have given a graphic description of how it feels to be separated from your near and dear ones, to be locked up in a cell, and to live with murderesses and criminal women, how it feels to eat the putrid jail food, to wash your own clothes every day, to find snakes crawling about on the floor at night, to have your daughter wake up screaming when a slimy bat falls on her bed out of the darkness. She could have talked of how it feels to know your husband is seriously ill in the same prison and not to be able to go to nurse him, to be released only to find him at death's door.... Yes, she could have said all this and many more such things. But she rose far above the level of recrimination and bitterness and, even while passionately advocating the cause of her country's freedom, keyed her speech to a pitch of serene, optimistic idealism:

"I believe the future will be built up into a really beautiful thing through the efforts of all those who desire justice, honour and peace among Nations.

"I think America is going to play a vital part in this new world structure. But you cannot hold on to your greatness unless you realise that it is by sharing not by bossing that the world rises. The extent to which you insist on this principle will be the extent to which you have achieved greatness now and in the world to come."

*

Those Alleged Representatives

Mrs. Pandit's work at San Francisco will be remembered with pride and gratitude by generations of Indians to come. To her goes the entire credit for making our freedom a world issue at this historic conference. With what tact, dignity and charm she espoused the cause of India ! And how neatly she debunked those alleged "representatives of India"—Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir Feroze Khan Noon ! No wonder they—and their British masters and mentors–were left in such a jittery state that they had to use their bearded stenographer, Khurshid, to heckle Mrs. Pandit at her press conference. (By the way this Khurshid has had to "disguise" himself by shaving off his beard because he was being pointed at everywhere in San Francisco as a "Stooge" of Britain and even worse).

*

Who Is Hitler In This Case?

Sardar J. J. Singh, cabling to "Hindustan Times", tells an interesting story about Captain Brownsden, the Secretary of the alleged "Indian" delegation complaining to Mr. Singh about people calling him up on the phone and enquiring about Mrs. Pandit's address. Said the irascible Briton, "It is a damn nuisance getting these calls for Mrs. Pandit. Why don't you inform people that she is not connected with the Indian delegation." Singh's retort was crushing: "I am sure Mrs. Pandit would feel insulted to learn that anyone even thinks that she is connected with the "Indian" delegation." Brownsden flushed but kept quiet.

A day later an American friend of J. J. Singh happened to be present in Brownsden's office when the telephone rang. Someone asked for Mrs. Pandit's address. Brownsden flared up and said: "No, we don't know anything about Mrs. Pandit." After hanging the phone he looked at the American and said: "That's like calling up Eisenhower's headquarters and asking for Hitler."

He might have put it better if he had said, "That's like calling up Mihailovich and asking for Tito's address–or calling up Quisling and asking for the headquarters of the Norwegian anti–Nazi guerillas–or calling up Petain and asking for De Gaulle's address–or calling up HITLER and asking for EISENHOWER'S address !"

*

India's Three Graces

Americans are not used to women (except film stars) being prominent in their own rights. They have had only one woman in the National Cabinet (Frances Perkins, the Labour Secretary) in the entire history of their republic. Women among America's political leaders are very rare, indeed. Seven years ago at Poughkeepsie near New York when this reporter asked Mrs. Roosevelt if there was a chance of a woman becoming President of U.S.A. she was shocked and perhaps thought the question to be a joke in bad taste.

To Americans, Mrs. Pandit must appear a strange phenomenon–a charming woman who is a front rank political leader, brilliant orator, and was Minister in the government of her province ! One of the three greatest living Indian women, she is the third among them to visit U.S.A. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu went on a lecture tour of the States over a decade ago, holding audiences spell-bound with her famed oratory, and doing much to undo, the harm done to India's prestige by Katherine Mayo's libel on a nation, "Mother India." Kamladevi was the second to go there and lectured from coast to coast, at a time when (at the beginning of this war) India and the Congress were being misrepresented and viciously slandered by British propagandists. Her lectures coincided with a series arranged for Mr. Duff Cooper and, on more than one occasion, this eloquent ex-prisoner was completely able to confound the British minister by her sharp and incisive exposures of Britain's imperial policies.

But neither Mrs. Naidu nor Kamladevi was in America at such an opportune moment as Mrs. Pandit. Her presence in America at the time of the San Francisco conference was a lucky stroke of chance and she has made the best use of this opportunity. No doubt, Indian patriots in the States, too, would have voiced India's aspirations at San Francisco–but it is unlikely that anyone would have done it better and created a more effective impression. There is something both heroic and glamorous in so charming a woman standing up to champion the cause of her country's freedom which cannot but appeal to the American people's strong sense of drama. In the picturesque, sari-draped figure of Vijaya Lakshmi, 'Mother India' must assume a newer and more impressive aspect in the imagination of the average American who has hitherto been doped by Katherine Mayo's grisly stories of Devadasis and widows with shaven heads.

*

The Woman Vijaya Lakshmi

Both Sarojini Naidu and Kamladevi rose to their present country-wide prominence, unaided, by their own personal achievements in intellectual and political fields. Neither of them had the advantage of a ready-made family reputation. Vijaya Lakshmi's case was different. She was born of a great father, Motilal Nehru, and is lucky to have an elder brother like Jawaharlal whose reflected glory can illuminate many a life around him. (The ties of family loyalty are stronger among the Nehrus than in many other prominent families.) With an honoured family name, however, Vijaya Lakshmi also inherited a tradition of national service and sacrifice. It is because she followed this tradition, and not because she is Motilal's daughter and Jawaharlal's sister, that she rose to her present high position among the front rank leaders of her country. To this one must also add the qualities of quick intelligence and an almost manly grit that she possesses in abundance. She ascribes it to the "fighting blood" transmitted from some obscure ancestor, and others call it "the Nehru temperament" which relishes a fight. More than once she has shocked the Orthodoxy by her unconventional outlook on life. Like her father and brother, she has daring–physical and moral—, a flair for adventure, and a capacity for hard work, besides the social graces of a cultivated and sophisticated woman. She is as at home on the political platform as in a drawing-room

And she has CHARM–in capital letters !—which is not just good looks but has something to do with a flame-like personality, vital and vibrant. Lin Yutang who stayed as a guest of Mrs. Pandit at Anand Bhawan asked me after meeting her, "Tell me, is Mrs. Pandit regarded as a beautiful woman in India ?" And when I replied, "Of course", he added, "She would be regarded as beautiful anywhere in the world. But she is more than beautiful. She is CHARMING." I think Mrs. Pandit's charm lies in a subtle combination of a masculine intelligence and variegated interest in life, with an essentially feminine grace. Neither the hurly–hurly of politics nor the high office of Minister (in which she was eminently successful) could kill the woman in her. On

Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit

"She is our mother and our sister."

the day she assumed her Ministerial duties, she shocked her Secretaries by asking for a bowl of roses to be placed on her table. Applicants and interview-seekers who went to see her at home were often embarrassed to find the "Honourable Minister" busy plying a sewing machine in the verandah or busy with a pair of pruning scissors in the garden. In jail she did her own cooking—and planted a flower-and-vegetable garden !

In her book "So I Became A Minister", she relates an incident when, during election time, she entered a railway compartment which was already occupied by an Indian student and an American tourist who were talking about the election. Without recognising the fair intruder they started discussing her chances for the local seat. The student was loud in her praise which provoked the American to ask what she had done to deserve such eulogies. "Done !" the enthusiastic boy almost screamed. "She does not have to do anything. She is our mother and our sister and she will win !!"

She is still "our mother and our sister and she will win"—but also she has DONE a lot !

*

From "New Writing To Bhagwad-Gita

When the bombs started falling on London—in one or two cases even before that—a steady stream of British intellectuals made its way to the United States and took residence there. One such is Aldous Huxley, the one-time sophisticated play-boy of the British intellectual set who, following the Shavian technique of achieving notoriety by saying shocking things, once described the Taj Mahal as the ugliest building in the world. To-day he is in Los Angeles, said to be studying Vedanta from Swami Prabhavananda of the Ramakrishna Ashram. His latest novel "Time Must Have A Stop" is said to bear an impress of the Vedant philosophy.

Another such dubious convert to Vedanta is Christopher Isherwood who, only a few years ago, was ranked among the foremost radical young writers in England, being one of the leaders of the "New Writing" group that did so much to ginger up English literature by infusing a dynamic leftist strain in the purely arty-arty circles. To-day he wants to become a Swami. This is how TIME describes Isherwood's present preoccupations:—

"....lives monastically with three other men and eight women in a small house adjoining the alabaster temple of the Vedanta Society of Southern California. He shares his income and the housework with his fellow students, and daily ponders the teachings of his master, Swami Prabhavananda.

"Three times each day Isherwood repairs to the temple, sits cross-legged between grey-green walls on which are hung pictures of Krishna, Jesus, Buddha, Confucius, other great religious teachers. The swami enters bare-

(Continued on Page 14)

WHEN TO RETIRE

By K. RAMA RAO

A lawyer who retires at the height of his powers and at the plenitude of his practice is a rare phenomenon. And that was Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer of the Madras High Court bar. The event was celebrated with the unveiling of a portrait for him by a judge of the court. It was subscribed for by his colleagues. The tribute was well deserved. I suggest however that Mr. Iyer deserved not a portrait, but a monument. For, it is rarely that lawyers retire—I mean the top-notchers. Law is a jealous mistress in more senses than one. It is a case of devotion becoming a disease, success becoming a torturing anxiety to persist.

Rash Behari Ghosh, Bhashyam Iyengar, and Srinivasa Iyengar, among others, died arguing to their briefs. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru still goes strong, pleading for princes and common criminals alike, at times without charging a pie. Mr. Iyer, judging from the tributes paid to him, was an idealist, a self-made man, and above all an honest man. It is a complaint against old lawyers that they never retire, that Lawyers suffer from no age-limit, that they thus have an unfair advantage over, say government servants who must retire when the bar is reached.

Hindu Injunction

It is good that we should know when to retire. It is an art and a philosophy. Nothing befitted him so much as leaving the stage—this is a sentiment made famous by Shakespeare because he uttered an appropriate sentiment which most of us in the humiliation of defeat or the intoxication of success, are apt to forget. The ancient Hindus were authoritarians and bound down life to laws or bye-laws at every turn. One of them laid down that one should withdraw from active life at sixty, and funds permitting, with great eclat and with a ceremonial observance. The word is "sastiabdapurthi." The reason is simple. At sixty the brain is going soft. We not only become fathers and grandfathers in this country but great-grandfathers. We must make way for younger ones. The stage of life must not be overcrowded.

If you have ever gone to Hardwar, you will find there lots of ascetics and recluses, some silently meditating, some holding forth eloquently on the Sanatana Dharma. You will take them for common sanyasins, fakirs or bairagins. Scratch some of them, you will find they are retired government servants and pensioners; scholars who, having done their bit for their families, now want to prepare for the last answer to their Maker. The injunction is that after sixteen the father should treat his son as a friend and colleague and that the advent of the daughter-in-law is a notice to the mother-in-law that her time is up. Half the quarrels in modern households arise because this old wholesome injunction is not observed.

Some Must

There are, of course, ever so many difficulties in the way of retirement. You cannot retire at your choice always. You may have to work till the last day, because there is a family to feed. I am here referring only to those who can retire but do not. The trouble is psychological. We are of the earth earthy. "I had rather be dead than live dead," said an old Roman. It is so difficult to part with your office table when your very furniture has become part of your being. Money-making is a fascination to some, a disease with many. All cannot be Doraiswamy Iyers. We can possibly be Shylocks in our own way. The Rialto is the thing.

Then there is another type—the man who never admits defeat and must try and try again He is a fanatic who must be pushed off by time or by rivals. He may be a sportsman or a statesman. Most of us fear to face a blank, unoccupied future. We do not know what to carry into our retirement. Rarely do we cultivate hobbies like the planting of potatoes on his farm at Criccieth by Lloyd George or the felling of oaks by Gladstone at Hawarden.

It is not that all must retire, but some must. There are the sportsmen and athletes-Tildens of tennis, Hobbses of cricket, Nurries of sprinting. While the body is agile, the limbs firm, the eyes keen, the brain alert, they have their day, they perform their miracles of valour or prodigies of patience. The day comes when their vitality ebbs, the fates become unkind, younger rivals come forward with their claims and pretensions. They go, as they have to. Gama, the Indian champion wrestler, has however a way with him which is enormously pleasing. He is far above sixty, but refuses to 'resign' his title. If any one comes to challenge him, he has a neat answer to give. "Before you challenge me, meet my chela, Imam Baksh," he says. If the challenger goes to Imam Baksh, the latter tells him to try his chela first. So the dynasty is kept up.

Salisbury's Crack

The actor, male or female, has only a short age of glory. It cannot be helped. New plays, new audiences, new histrionic styles, new interpretations come— the stage is a stage after all where the dramatic persons must change. I have seen a great actor go to pieces and ruin his reputation because he overstayed. When every one can imitate your action to his finger-tips or your singing to the last quaver, you grow stale. There is no copyright protection to that extent. Not always is an actress lucky enough to have a Shaw writing a play with a role particularly suited to her advancing age.

The wretched schoolmaster must retire at a certain age, even if his family has got to starve. He has no pension to fall back upon—not even a decent provident fund. Once a professor was refused an extension in an Irish college. The matter became a party question.

Lord Salisbury let off a mordant cracker. Was it not the case, he asked, that a professor of 56 was asked to retire by a Secretary of State who is sixty in the name of a Prime Minister who is eighty?

Journalists do not retire; they die prematurely, having burnt life's candle at both ends. In former days they used to end in asylums or bankruptcy courts. If the more successful among them retire on a good fortune, they are not among the more reputed.

Then there are the class of people who can never retire. A poet must write his last line with his last breath. The swan song is real and literal to him. I know a living Telugu poet, who at 74 still reels off a few hundreds of lines every day. Shakespeare is an exception. Why he retired at 52, no one can tell. Anyway he did not live long to enjoy his retirement or his goodly fortune. Anne Hathaway probably cut short his life.

Doctors must not retire unless they have become patients themselves The old proverb says that you cannot be a good "vaid" until you have killed at least ten patients, a "Bhishagwara" until you have killed a hundred, and a "Mahabhishagwara" until you have killed a thousand. That is an ironic compliment to the profession. The more a doctor works the more he learns and the more skilled he becomes

Once A Prophet...

The scientist works till the end of his faculty. The best discoveries of some of the great scientists were made in their old age, the result of a vast, garnered experience.

Once a prophet, always a prophet, if the recognition has come in one's lifetime. Their ages vary. Christ died young, but the others managed to live long enough. Buddha who lived up to eighty seems to have caused much annoyance to one of his disciples, who wanted the Master to abdicate in his favour. He earned a rich reward-he was driven out of the brotherhood. A Pope is a Pope for Life. A Shankaracharya is in an even better position. He not only holds a life tenure but has the absolute right to nominate his successor often the successor is not the best man available; he may be a personal favourite.

It is strange that while civilians have to retire at 55, soldiers can carry on till 70 and generals actually fight battles even beyond that age. When Hindenburg was recalled in the last war to drown the Russians in the Masurian Lakes, he had hardly enough time to repair his tattered coat and polish his rusty buttons. The most obnoxious people in the world are the retired Anglo-Indian colonels who, eating the salt of India in retirement, go on abusing this country and write angry letters to "The Times." Some of them live so long that their period of retirement exceeds their period of service. In times when India's death rate must have been low, and people lived long, it was nothing for them to be fighting battles at a ripe old age. Bhishma was 120 when he laid down his life on his bed of arrows, Drona a full hundred, and the Pandavas were between fifty and sixty.

It is the duty of a king to retire before he gets too old to do penance for salvation, according to the Hindu Dharmashastras, and it is only when this noble injunction is disobeyed that dynastic succession wars and royal murders begin. While in India the yuvaraja takes over from the raja, in Europe the prince must wait for the king to die. It was one of the major scandals of European politics that with a great-grandson romping about the corridors of Buckingham Palace, Queen Victoria was still reigning on her throne and jealously excluded her son-himself a grandfather-from the inner seats of government. The abdication of King Edward VIII was forced on him because he wanted to marry the woman of his choice. It would not be a bad choice for him to settle down in India for we have no love for the insincerities of British conventions or the pressing exigencies of the Conservative Party.

British Precedent

"I shall retire early; I am tired", said Macaulay. I do not remember when he said it. Once he threatened to leave off politics for literature, but then it was after an election defeat. He found a seat soon after and got going with his tongue and with monumental learning at Westminster. How many first-rate politicians retire? Very few. That is because old warhorses love the smoke of battle. There are again the vested interests of party or class to defend. There is the absence of competent young men to follow. These are difficult times when grey heads must be in the saddle. Even if active life is not permitted, there is, as in the case of England, the House of Lords to go up to, when a public servant can still make himself useful as a slow motion picture.

Few British prime ministers in the nineteenth century retired in good time or lived to enjoy it. Pitt carried on as the arch enemy of the French Revolution on behalf of the aristocratic classes of England till the Austro-Russian rout at Austerlitz killed him.—"Roll up that map, it will not be wanted these ten years." Lord Grenville, who would have made a first-rate don but the traditions of whose family made him a second-rate politician, retired to his country house after a tenure of "infatuated pacifism" which brought down the name of England on the Continent-a kind of Baldwin-cum-Chamberlain—and till his death "employed himself in the cultivation of vegetables, the annotation of Homer and the manufacture of Latin verse."

Gladstone broke all previous records for the prime ministership by forming a fourth Administration at eighty-five years and held on till driven into retirement by aspiring rivals near the throne. He died soon after. The Marquis of Salisbury did actually retire, leaving Europe distracted but not rebellious. Balfour had to go, but had a few avatars if less noble Bannermann died at the post of duty. Asquith had to retire to the House of Lords and died a poor man. Lloyd George grew potatoes after he had sown the wind of Versailles politics. Baldwin went up to the peerage when he could no more keep England unready for war. Neville Chamberlain carried nothing but an inglorious umbrella into his solitude. If Churchill retires, it will be to write tomes on tomes on the present war, of which he is the chief architect of victory Also, he can make a brick or paint a picture

What Of Gandhiji?

In Indian politics, the lesson is that the longer a man stays on the political stage, the greater are the chances of his being neglected or extinguished. Surendranath Bannerjea and Bepin Chandra Pal, uncrowned leaders in their own day, lived long enough to earn the detestation of their countrymen for their, latter day pernicious politics. Chittaranjan Das and Tilak and Lajpatrai were falling out of step into the cataclysmic force of Gandhism but they were in a sense fortunate in their timely deaths. Savarkar has been forced out, but Jinnah remains. The revolt against him is developing. It will fruitfully explode one day.

What about Gandhiji? By all reasoning the age of retirement has come for him, but no one wants him to retire. There are three things in his favour. He is not a politician merely, he is a Mahatma and he is "Bapu". He is a nation-builder who will have as high a place in a free India as in the India of today struggling to be free. We want him from khaddar to heaven. Secondly, while the leader of a parliamentary party can retire in a sovereign country, the leader of a people's resistance movement cannot retire. He carries or either till death like many martyrs, on till fulfilment like Masaryk.

There is a special factor in favour of Gandhiji. It is not only his will to live 125 years that matters so much his being the most progressive among our leaders. He is always streets ahead of any political leader of our generation and is thus a permanent leftist, whom nobody can consider to have fallen behind the time and his following. He will be a leader, because he leads.

To Know It Is An Art And A Philosophy!

He. "My jobs all brain work." She. (bored) "I suppose you like to give it a rest occasionally".

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The Grim Battle Of Okinawa

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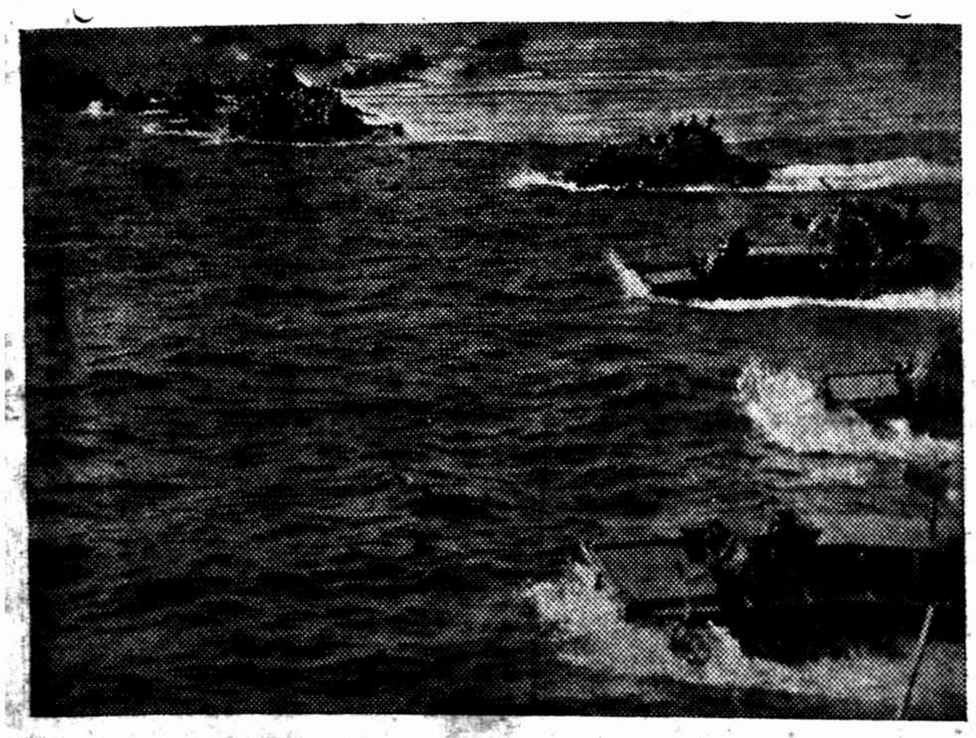

Amphibious tanks, carrying U. S. Marines, head for the beach at Okinawa during the invasion of the main Ryukyu Island on March 31, 1945

Marines of the U. S. 10th Army in camouflaged battle dress stream out of landing craft to establish a beachhead.

U. S. Marines clamber over rocks as they push inland on Okinawa.—One Marine (third from left) carries a flame-thrower

Troops moving inland are backed up by great loads of supplies being landed on the shores of the island. These supplies include food and medical supplies for Okinawa civilians.

Given an American cigarette by a U. S. Marine, an Okinawa civilian puts it in his pipe, and lights it from a lighter held by the American.

Okinawa civilians, injured during the early phases of U. S. 10th Army landings on Okinawa, receive first aid treatment from U. S. Army Medical Corpsmen.

OKINAWA—SPRINGBOARD FOR ATTACK

The battle for Okinawa, main island in the Ryukyu chain is a fierce one. U. S. Marines are fighting against stiffest odds to wrest this strategic island base from Japanese forces whose unremitting and bitter struggle is proof of its vital importance to them. To carry on the grim battle, Marines have had to overcome obstacles of terrain and supply in order to push on against determined enemy resistance.

The landings on March 31 met with little opposition. But since firmly digging in on the beaches, Allied forces have been confronted with some of the toughest problems yet tackled in the Pacific war. Most immediate of these is the rugged terrain—steep hills, hundreds of feet high, whose summits are rimmed by jagged cliffs. These must be scaled and held.

An American press correspondent describing the bitter fight now raging on the southern tip of the island said: "Nagging slowness and brutal exhaustion mark this struggle."

In addition the capture of Okinawa has presented a supply problem of staggering proportions. Okinawa is 485 miles square and 1,000 miles from the nearest American land bases on Guam, Saipan and the Philippines. This has meant a long campaign to seize and hold a large unwieldy area. The demand for war material has increased in geometric progression. It has been a demand for millions of gallons of fuel, tons of medical supplies and food—in addition to the actual weapons, machinery and men needed to fight the battle.

Losses in men and material have been high. It has been a costly operation. But its successful conclusion will give the Allies the most valuable base for attack against Japan to date. Control of Okinawa, 375 miles from the southern tip of Japan, is the key to a strategic area in the Pacific war—as vital to the Japanese defensive as to the Allied offensive.

A New York "Times" editorial said, in part:

"The strategic importance of the Ryukyus is manifest. They are as a barrier across the eastern approaches to the East China Sea and the Yangtze estuary. In enemy hands they would be a flanking threat, with Formosa, to an advance against either the China coast or Kyushu, Shikoku and Honsju, the unholy trinity that is the heart of the Japanese empire.

"In our hands the picture is reversed. The East China Sea is opened up. From air bases in the Ryukyus neutralizing attacks can be thrown against Formosa from the north-east as well as from the Philippines to the south. From Okinawa all the great ports of the Central China coast—Shanghai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Foochow and Amoy—and southern Japan are within range of fighter escorted bombers."

Okinawa is a new springboard for attack.

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